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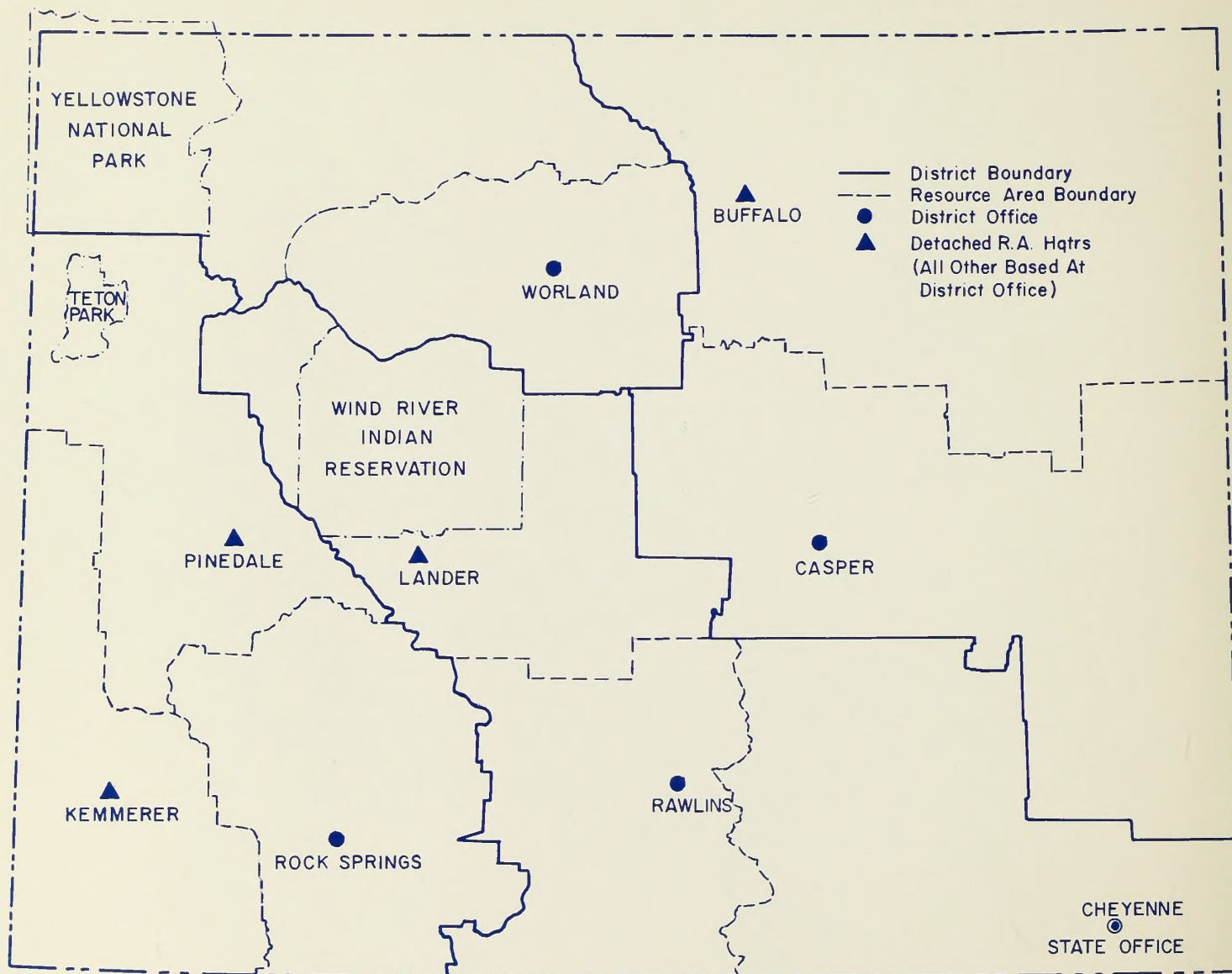


N WYOMING 1977

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT OFFICES IN WYOMING



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This publication provides current descriptions and information on the activities of the Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming. We hope it answers your questions about the management of the national resource lands. For further information, contact any of the BLM offices in Wyoming.

Daniel P. Baker

Daniel P. Baker
State Director

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Bureau of Land Management

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OVERVIEW

The highlight of 1976 for the Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the Department of the Interior, was the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, otherwise known as the Organic Act.

The new law establishes a policy of continued federal ownership and sets guidelines for administration and management of these lands and their resources by BLM. It calls for public lands to be retained in federal ownership unless disposal of any acreage would serve in the national interest.

Federal lands are to be managed under multiple use and sustained yield principles. That means in a manner which will protect the quality of both the resources and the environment.

BLM and its predecessors — General Land Office and Grazing Service — have operated for more than 150 years under some 3000 outmoded laws. These antiquated laws, some dating back to the post-Revolutionary War period, have confused the public and have compromised BLM's ability to administer 450 million acres entrusted to it across the West and Alaska. The new legislation removes many of these old laws and streamlines BLM's administrative policies.

Some of its provisions include:

- 1) The inventory and identification of the public lands and authority for boundary marking and mapping;
- 2) Comprehensive land use planning;
- 3) The use of Land and Water Conservation Fund money to acquire land for proper management of public recreation lands;
- 4) Cash payments to equalize values when public lands are exchanged for private lands, provided the cash payment does not exceed 25 percent of the total value of the federal lands involved;



- 5) Enforcement of public land laws and regulations by federal personnel or by appropriate local officials who have entered into contracts with the Secretary of the Interior;
- 6) Distribution of funds collected for grazing fees with 50 percent of all money collected earmarked for range improvements;
- 7) The use of helicopters in administering the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act;
- 8) Loans to state and local governments against their share of anticipated mineral revenues to relieve impact of mineral development;
- 9) Requirement that persons holding mining claims under the General Mining Law of 1872 must record those claims with BLM;
- 10) That BLM is to carry out wilderness studies on the NRL with such studies to be completed within 15 years.

A Policy Committee with general overview responsibilities to guide implementation efforts has been established. The committee will set priorities for implementation of different sections of the act.

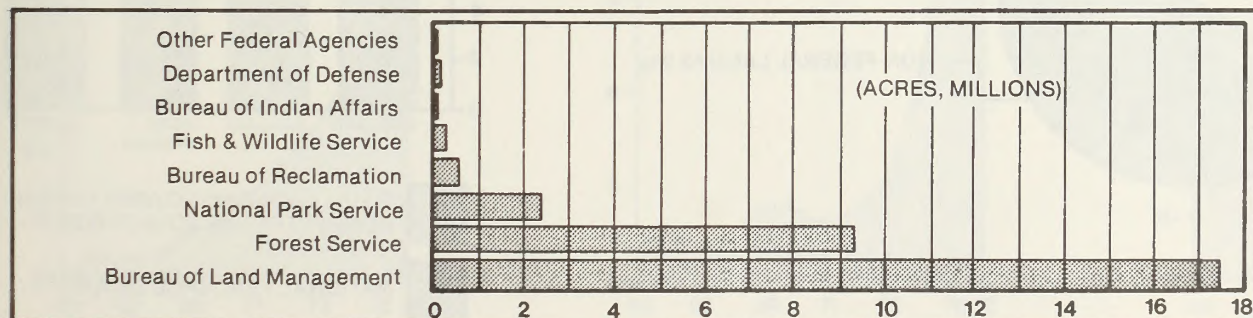
BLM administers the land and its resources in the national interest. It manages the land and resources to assure their enjoyment by the general public and to permit necessary development to meet public needs.

The National Resource Lands (NRL) can satisfy only part of the American people's total demand for individual resources. The relationship between public and private lands, therefore, is an important factor in managing the total resources. For example, if the Bureau initiates a conservation plan in a particular watershed, cooperation of private landowners is essential to the project's effectiveness.

Historically, the NRL were used mainly for the production of such commodities as forage, wood products, or minerals. Such products and services are still produced. Today, however, demand for open space, diverse recreation opportunities, and protection of our cultural resources have greatly complicated BLM's management responsibilities.

Various land areas offer a wide potential of different uses. Some of these uses may conflict. BLM must not only administer but decide which uses will provide maximum benefit to the American people.

CHART 1
LAND ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES
IN WYOMING
(For details, see Table 1, Appendix)



In Wyoming BLM has primary responsibility for about 17.5 million acres of surface lands or 28 percent of the state. It manages another half-million acres for other agencies.

BLM also administers federally-reserved mineral resources on about 12 million acres of privately-owned land. The Bureau also surveys, maintains land records and issues mineral leases relating to an additional 12.5 million acres administered by other federal agencies.

BLM's responsibility involves about two-thirds of the land in Wyoming.

Some 8,890 acres of NRL in Kansas and Nebraska also are administered by the

Wyoming BLM State Office through its Casper District. (Table 3, in Appendix, lists selected statistics for Kansas and Nebraska.)

BLM's statistical information program for Wyoming added a new category in 1976. This category known as the Transition Quarter (TQ) covers the three-month period from July 1 to September 30, 1976. It is so designated because the federal government has changed the beginning of its fiscal year from July 1 to the newly established date of October 1. The new closing for each federal fiscal year is September 30.

TQ statistical data in individual tables in the Appendix will be recognized by gray shading.

CHART 2
PERCENTAGE OF WYOMING LAND
ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES
(For details, see Table 1, Appendix)

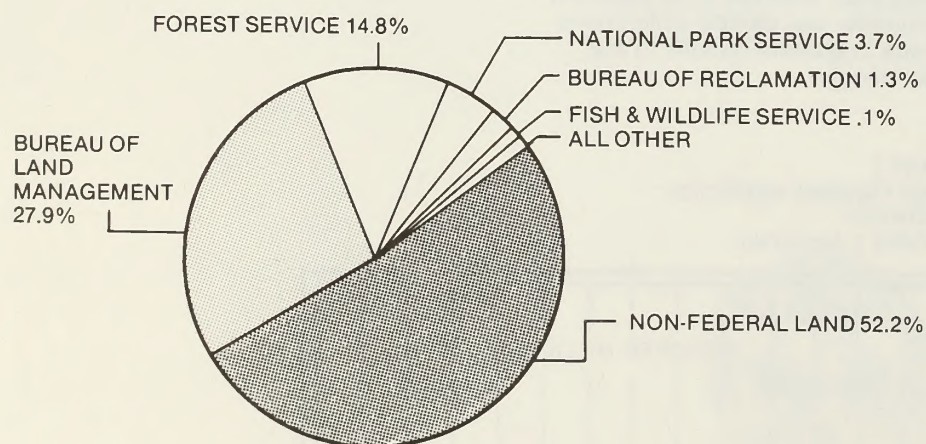
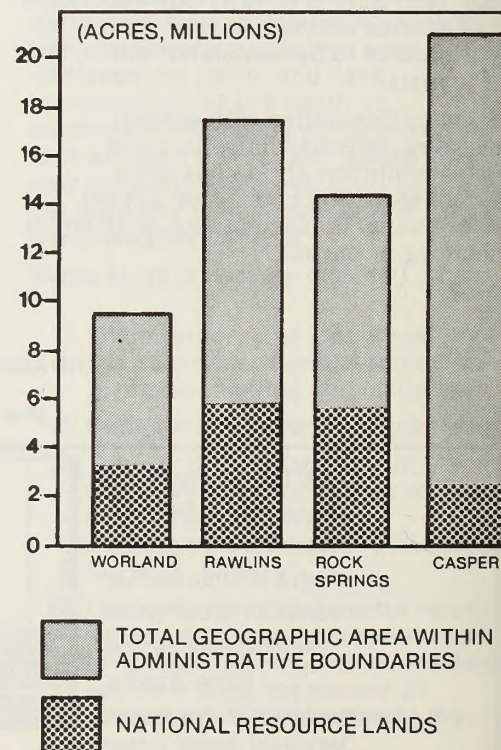


CHART 3
LANDS ADMINISTERED BY
BLM IN WYOMING
BY DISTRICT
(For details, see Table 2, Appendix)



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN WYOMING

BLM activities in the field are administered through district offices in Worland, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Casper. The Districts are divided into Resource Areas, some having detached offices. District and resource area boundaries and office locations are shown on inside front cover and page 39 respectively.

PROGRAMS

BLM's primary responsibility is the conservation and development of our natural resources. Its basic programs are funded accordingly. These program categories are: lands, minerals, range,

CHART 4
BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

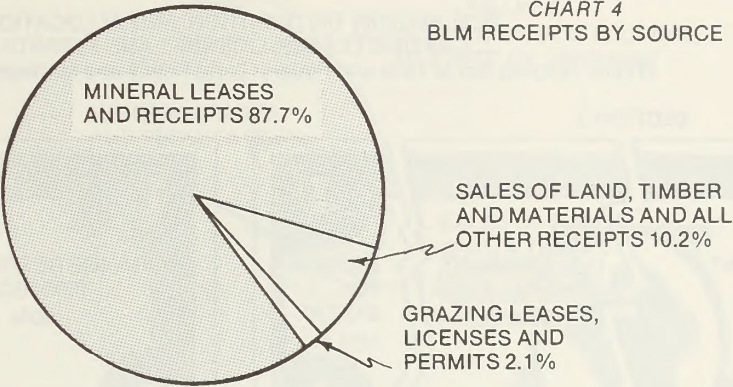


CHART 5
BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (FY)
(For details, see Table 4, Appendix.)

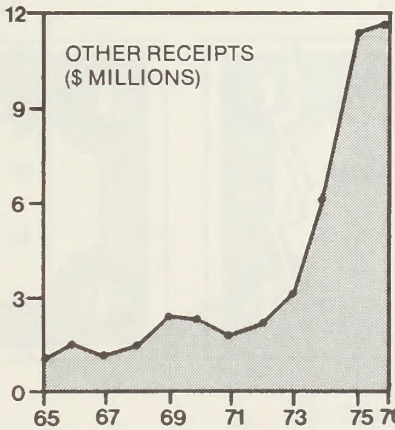
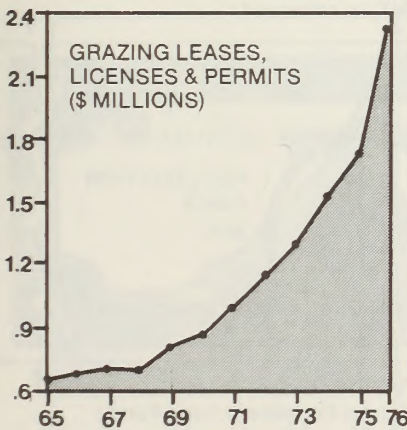
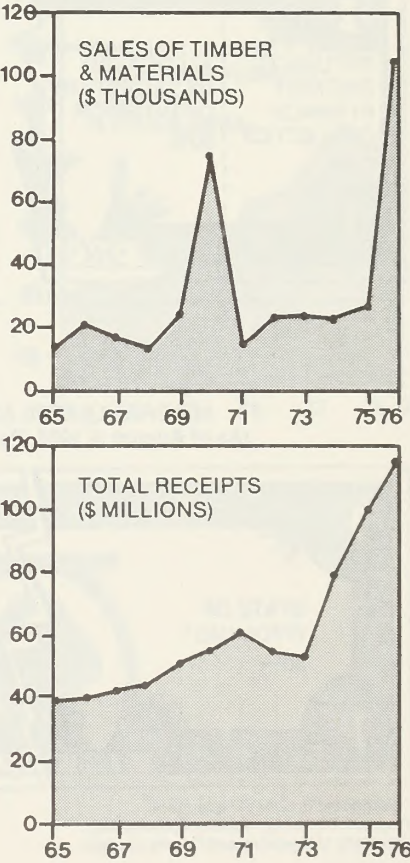
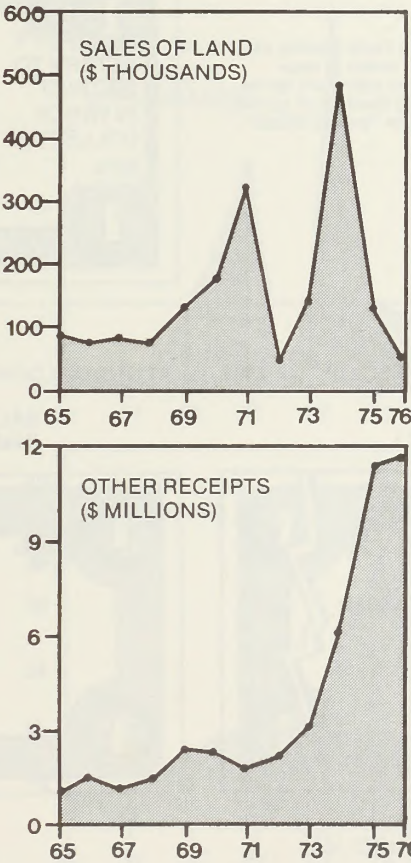
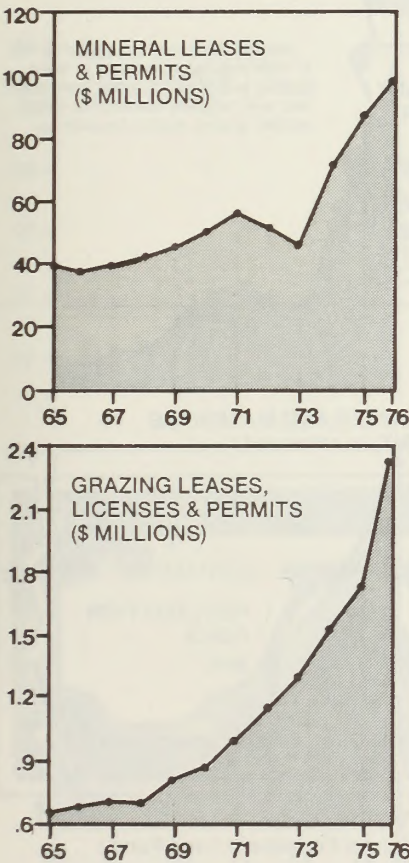


CHART 6
BLM RECEIPT DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOCATION
GRAZING LEASES, LICENSES AND PERMITS
 (Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976)

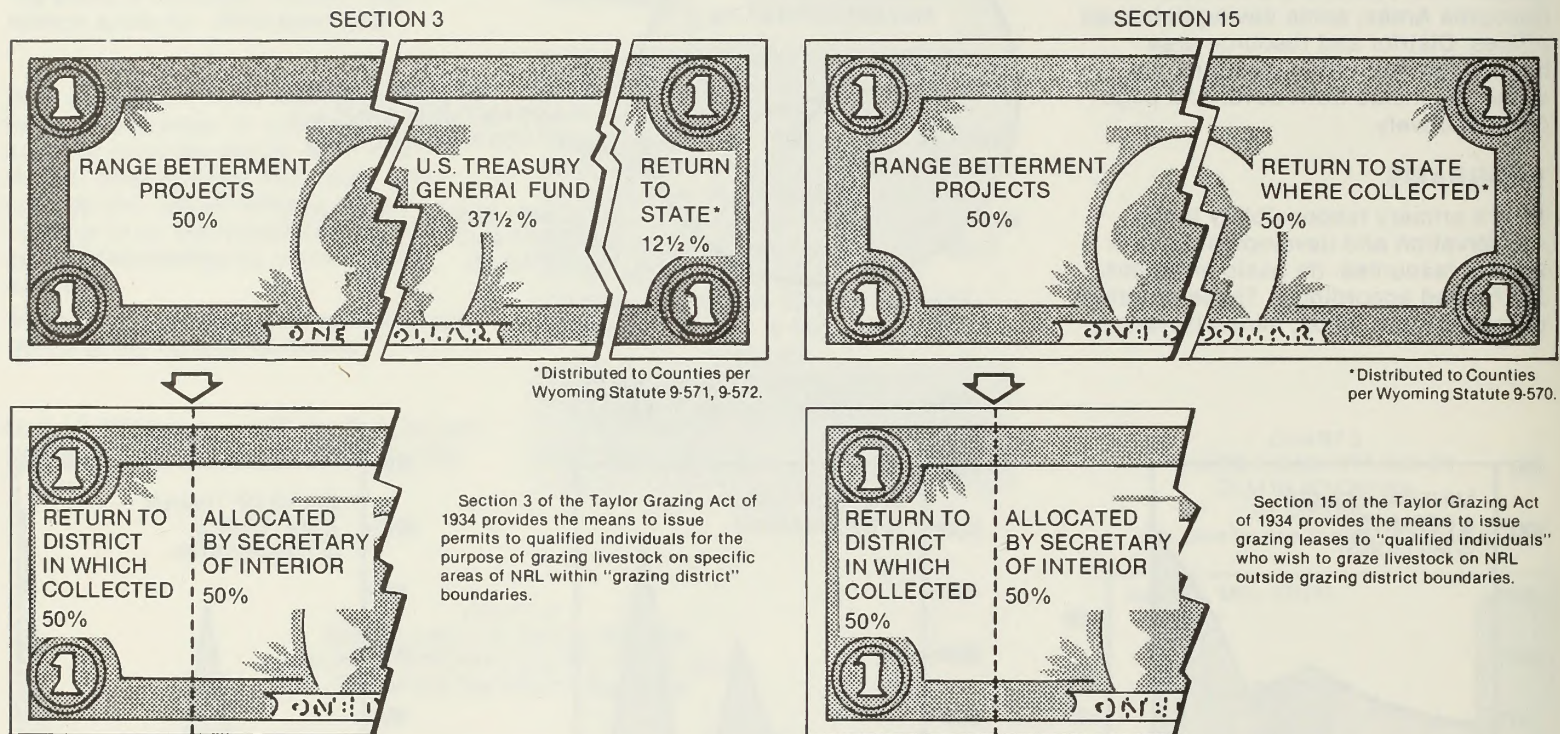
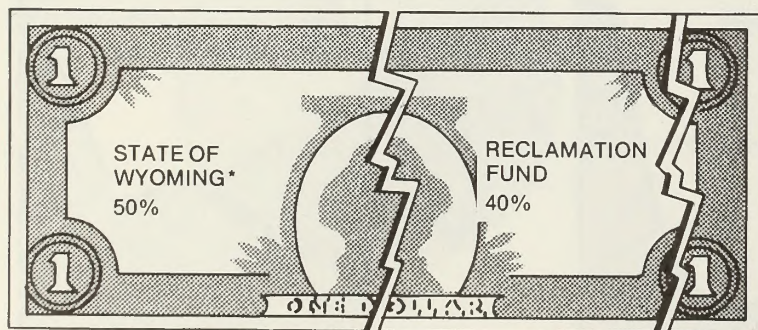


CHART 7
BLM RECEIPT DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOCATION

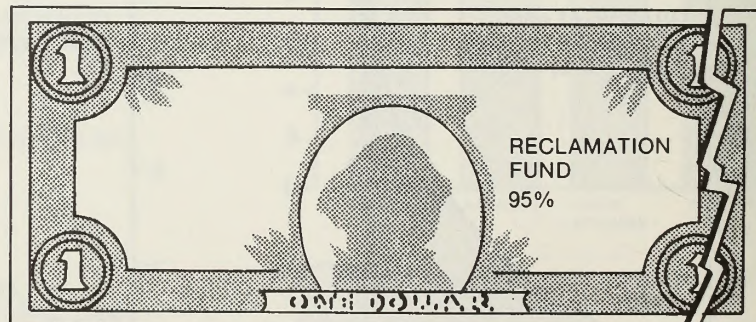
MINERAL LEASES AND PERMITS
 (As of August 3, 1976, Public Law 94-377.)



*Distributed to School Foundation Program, Wyoming Highway Commission, University of Wyoming and County of origin.

U.S. TREASURY
 (GENERAL FUND) 10%

SALE OF LANDS, TIMBER AND MATERIALS
 (Materials Act of 1947, as amended.)



STATE OF WYOMING 5%
 (Common School Permanent Land Fund.)

forestry, watershed, recreation, and wildlife habitat. All other BLM activities support these resource programs. They include construction and maintenance of facilities, cadastral survey, fire protection, land records maintenance and realty service.

RECEIPTS AND BUDGET

During FY 1976, BLM collected more than \$114 million in receipts through various resource programs in Wyoming. (See charts on page 7.) More than \$38 million of this total was returned to the State. (See charts below.) Most of

CHART 8
ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS
TO STATE OF WYOMING

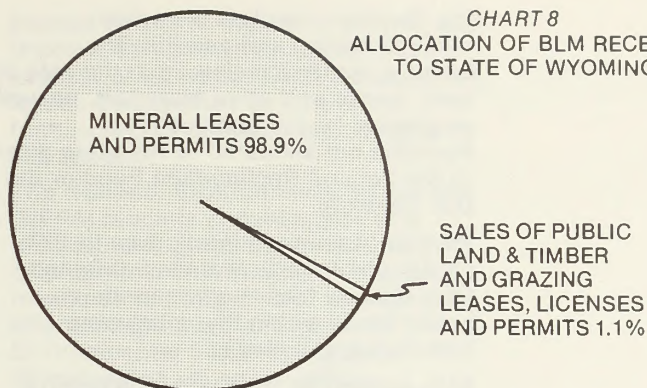
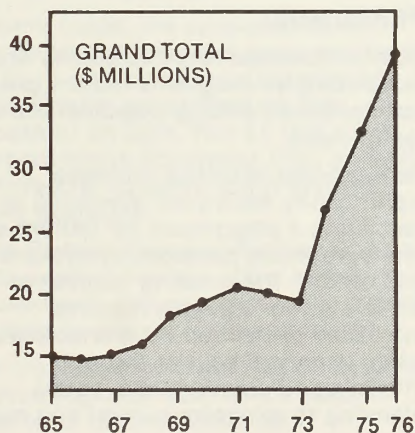
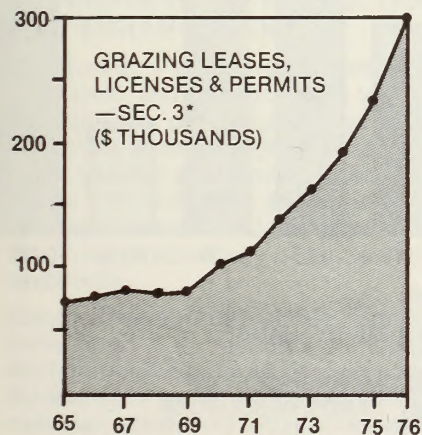
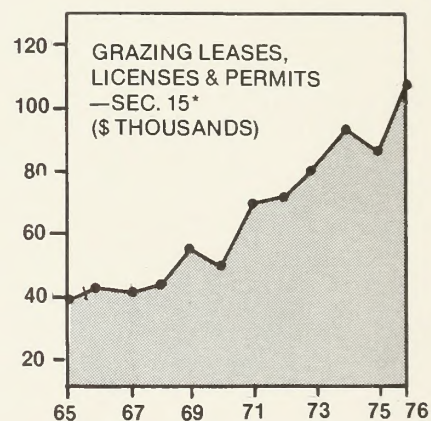
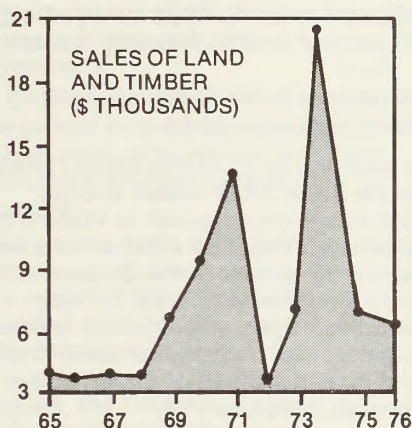
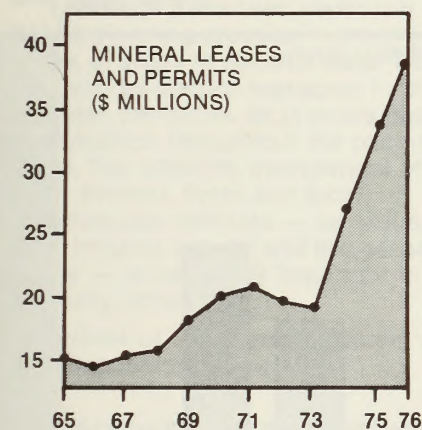


CHART 9
ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS TO STATE OF WYOMING (FY)
(For details, see Table 5, Appendix.)



*For explanation see Chart 6.

the Wyoming receipts were from mineral leasing and permits. The balance resulted mainly from the sale of land, timber and other materials, as well as grazing leases and licenses. Receipts not allocated to the State went to the Federal Reclamation Fund or the U.S. Treasury.

Prior to passage of Public Law 94-377 on August 4, 1976, revenues obtained from mineral leases and permits on public lands within Wyoming were distributed as follows:

37½ percent to the State of Wyoming
10 percent to U.S. Treasury General Fund

52½ percent to Reclamation Fund.

As of August 4, 1976, revenues were distributed as follows:

50 percent to the State of Wyoming
10 percent to U.S. Treasury General Fund

40 percent to Reclamation Fund.
(See charts on page 8.)

In addition to providing these revenues to the State, BLM makes another significant contribution to Wyoming's economy. It spends most of its annual operating budget in the State — a total of 13.1 million for FY 1977. This includes wages and salaries, various construction and maintenance projects, and local purchase of goods and services. (See chart 10.)

PERSONNEL

BLM's increased responsibilities and more complex programs require greater specialization among its scientists and technicians.

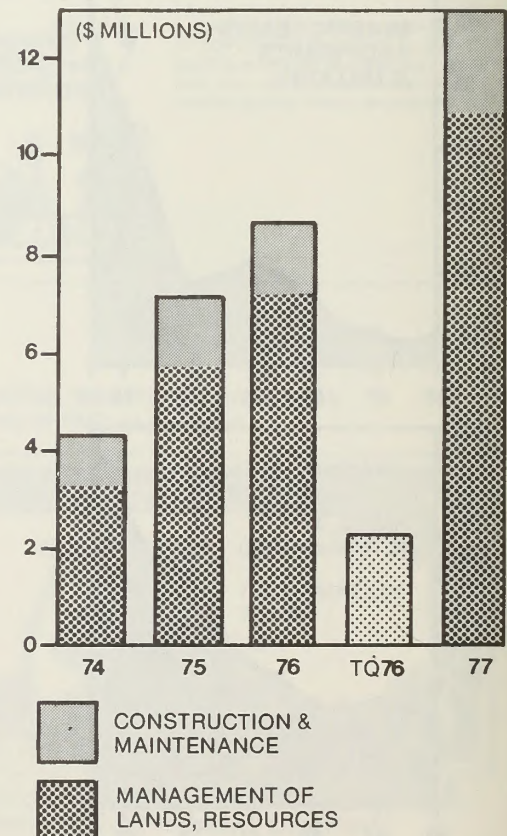
Recreational activities increase significantly each year. Wyoming is becoming a playground for fishermen, photographers, campers, picnickers, and others. The growing number of these outdoor's people requires increased protection for archeological sites, improved access through intermingled private lands, safety planning to minimize natural and man-

made hazards, as well as other services.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires public statements on the environment and demands a more intensive look at all actions proposed for the NRL. Therefore, BLM biologists, botanists and minerals scientists collaborate with other specialists involved with the social sciences, human values and economics. They work together to protect and enhance the public interest.

(Table 8, in Appendix, reflects personnel by general skill type for the period 1974-1976.)

CHART 10
FISCAL YEAR
OPERATING BUDGET
(For details, see Table 6, Appendix.)



LAND USE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The best multiple use planning for our land resources continues to be the Bureau's highest priority. Land use decisions are assessed in terms of both adverse and beneficial environmental impacts. Systematic approaches are essential to both multiple use planning and environmental analysis. These approaches are briefly described as follows.

LAND USE PLANS

Land use plans are called management framework plans (MFP). They cover all the NRL in Wyoming. These plans consist of maps, overlays, and narrative texts developed and maintained by district and area offices. Land use planning requires frequent recycling of new information.

BLM's planning process involves a series of steps to develop data. These are used by district managers in making land use decisions. BLM seeks public participation throughout the planning effort. The effective involvement of other Federal, State and local governmental officials — as well as user, interest groups and the general public — is extremely important in the planning process.

An outline of the planning system and its components follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

The Bureau's objective in environmental protection and enhancement is managing its programs and activities to attain the widest range of beneficial uses. Careful attention is given to avoid undue environmental degradation, risk to health or safety, or impairment of long-term productivity of lands and resources.

Good conservation practices are considered in all resource planning and decision making. In all decisions, the Bureau acts to be consistent with national, state, and local policies. The

Bureau strives to maintain, protect, and improve environmental quality in all aspects of its work. Public participation is also consistently sought in the formulation of Bureau plans, programs, and actions.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires consideration and disclosure of proposed federal actions or programs. This includes necessary measures to mitigate any damaging effects these actions might have. An Environmental Statement (ES) is developed on all *major* actions *significantly* affecting the human environment. To arrive at such determinations — meaning major or significant — BLM makes a preliminary assessment of any proposed action. This is known as an Environmental Analysis Record (EAR). It describes the proposed action and related environment.

The EAR further deals with possible adverse and subsequent impacts. It also involves short term versus long term productivity and the commitment of resources.

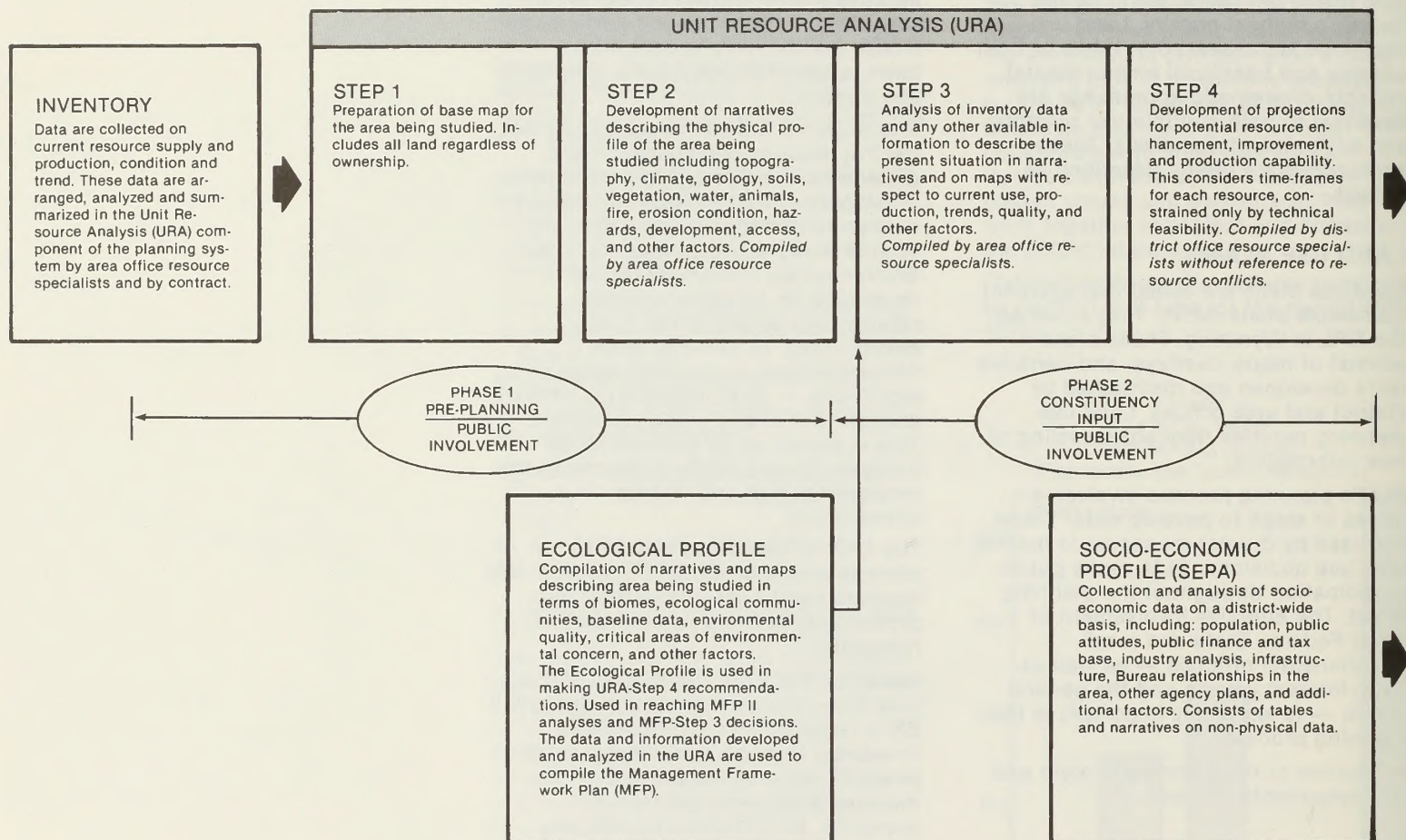
Based on the EAR, the District Manager may make a recommendation that a full ES is required. His justification is forwarded through administrative levels to the Director of the Bureau. If the manager's recommendation is accepted, the Director requires the development of an ES.

In some cases, the proposed action may be so controversial as to require an ES. Such a recommendation may be made without going through the process of an EAR. The ES is a more comprehensive document than an EAR. It, therefore, receives much greater public exposure.

If the District Manager decides that no ES is needed, he may allow an action to proceed with the necessary stipulations required to protect the environment.

BLM takes approximately 9,000 actions in Wyoming each year which require some level of environmental

CHART 11
PLANNING SYSTEM AND COMPONENTS



assessment. The Bureau's goal is to increase efficiency in developing both EAR's and ES's.

BLM is required to develop range ES's on all the NRL within Wyoming. Other priorities involve mineral development in the State. Two regional ES's are being prepared to assess the impact of proposed coal development in southwestern and southcentral Wyoming.

Private development proposals, particularly those involving energy activities, may not be expeditiously scheduled, and yet they carry a high priority. Workloads can be anticipated to some extent, but the Bureau cannot effectively act until formal application is made. This poses a problem in providing timely response to industry and other public needs.

One of the most pressing problems with

environmental analysis is in obtaining proposed actions from sources other than the BLM such as private industry and various citizens groups. The Bureau's capability to assemble interdisciplinary teams is limited because personnel and skills may not be available at a given time in each office. For example, a single major EAR or ES could fully commit a district for the duration of a project, which in many cases is several months.

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN (MFP)

STEP 1

Development of tentative resource production objectives. These are related to demand projections, as constrained by social, economic and policy factors, and include rationale, output, and benefits. They also include alternatives for achieving objectives, with support needs such as cadastral survey, access, land exchange, and other factors. *Compiled by area office resource specialists.*

STEP 2

Analysis of economic, social, institutional and environmental impacts of resource recommendations, interrelationships among resource recommendations and resource values. Includes reconciliation and coordination of competing recommendations along with those contained in state or local land use plans. Alternatives may be proposed. *Compiled by the area manager who provides the district manager a multiple use analysis. Tentative recommendations and land use alternatives are presented at an announced public meeting.*

STEP 3

Further analysis of Step 2 data to reach and record planning decisions for each resource program. Cumulative environmental impacts are summarized as are benefits, outputs, and other factors. Resource maps for management decisions are prepared and decisions are published. *Compiled by district manager.*

PHASE 3
CONFLICT RESOLUTION
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

PLANNING AREA ANALYSIS (PAA)

Collection and analysis of socio-economic data for a discrete sub-unit of a district (an MFP area, resource area, etc.). Contains economic demand projections for each resource, social value analysis, infrastructure, Bureau relations, critical environmental area analysis, planning area perspective, summary of issues and problems, and other factors. *Compiled by district economists-planners.*

PLANNED ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS THROUGH 1978

Reservoir	Year	District
Middle Fork Powder River	1977	Casper
Coal		
Southwestern Wyoming	1977	Rock Springs
Southcentral Wyoming	1977	Rawlins
Eastern Powder River Basin	1978	Casper
Range		
Sandy	1977	Rock Springs
Seven Lake-Ferris	1978	Rawlins

THE RESOURCES

For administrative purposes, BLM's resource programs are in seven categories: lands, minerals, range, forestry, watershed, recreation and wildlife habitat. For clarity, they are described separately.

None of the resources, however, are truly separable. All are interrelated and programs to develop or maintain one resource may affect other resources.

LANDS

National resource lands have, for many years, been conveyed to individuals, organizations, local and state government, or reserved for other federal agencies.

The lands programs functions to support other resource programs of the Bureau and those of state or other federal agencies. Lands with unusual values can be designated for specific programs. Examples would be: withdrawal of lands for oil shale, recreation development, preservation of wilderness areas and temporary withdrawals pending legislation or classification.

The Bureau provides land for community expansion and other public purposes. This can include private development where such ownership will best serve the public interest.

The land program activities in Wyoming include: planning, classification and appraisal, sales, record maintenance, administration of leases, rights-of-way and land use permits. (See Tables 9, 10 and 11 in Appendix.)

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 was the first law to require classification of lands prior to their transfer. Since enactment of that law, all lands must be examined and found suitable for their intended use before their transfer.

The classification system requires notice to those who may be affected by the action. This includes local or state

governmental authority and planning agency, the applicant, any existing permittee and adjoining landowners. The notification prevents land use authorization which may conflict with other programs. (Table 11 shows the number of cases processed by type, and those awaiting processing.)

Under temporary authority of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964, BLM was authorized to classify lands for retention in federal ownership. Land was classified for transfer to meet demands for urban expansion, recreation and other needs. (Table 12, in Appendix, shows type of land classification for FY 1976).

MINERALS

Existing laws, in allowing for private ownership of land, give the owner control of all rights to the property. The laws allow for separation of some property rights, so that one person may own the surface but another the subsurface rights.

In the historic disposal of tracts to states and private individuals from our original territories, title to the surface and subsurface rights was often separated. In conveying title, the government reserved rights to the underground minerals on millions of acres of land which passed into private ownership.

This distinction has important implications for the management of mineral resources on the NRL. In Wyoming, the federal government has reserved mineral rights on about 12 million acres of privately-owned land. BLM is responsible for administering the mineral rights on not only these lands but also on the 17.5 million acres of the NRL. In addition, the BLM is responsible for leasing minerals on some 12.5 million acres under the

general administrative control of other federal agencies.

Minerals on the public lands are categorized by law as:

—**Locatable.** They may be "staked" and claimed under the General Mining Law of 1872. These are mainly metals, such as gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and uranium. Also included are some nonmetallic minerals such as bentonite, fluorspar, asbestos and mica.

—**Salable.** Those that may be sold under the Materials Sale Act of 1947. They include common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, and clinker (scoria).

—**Leasable.** Those that may be leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 include oil and gas, oil shale, coal, phosphates, trona (sodium), sulfur, potassium and geothermal resources.

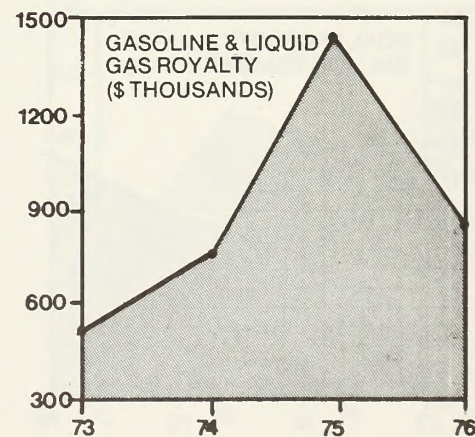
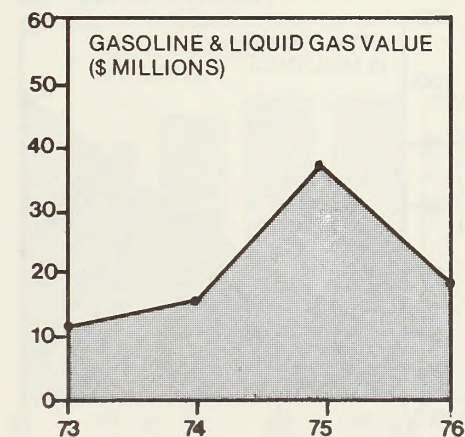
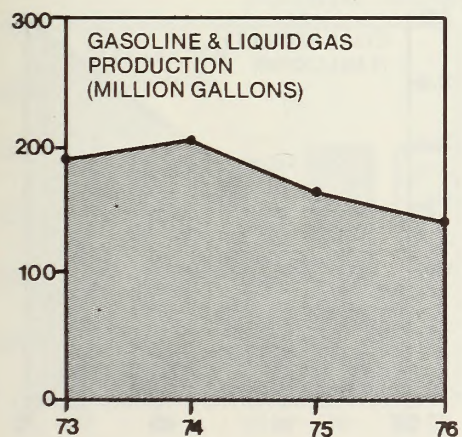
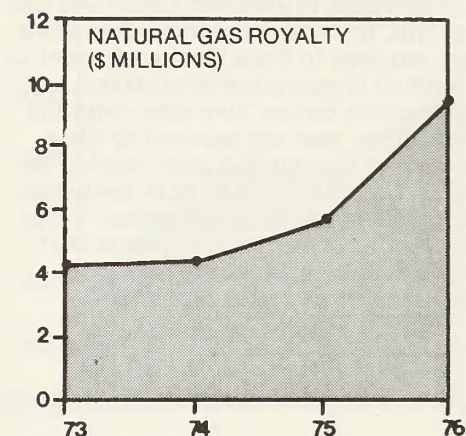
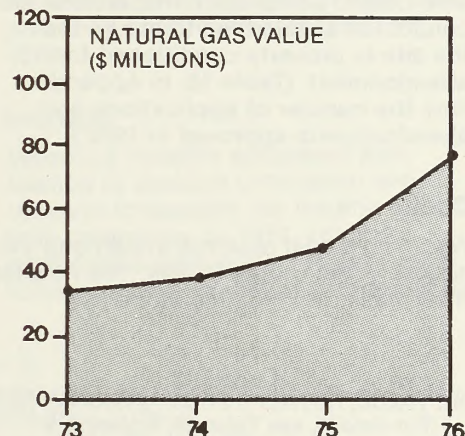
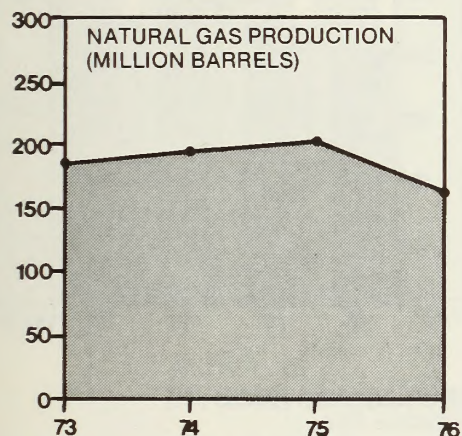
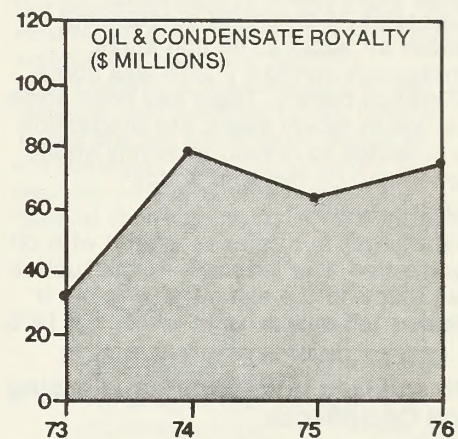
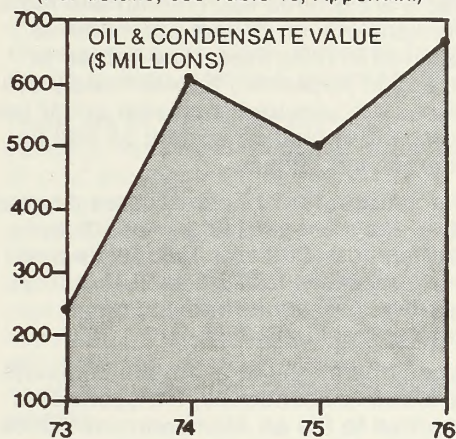
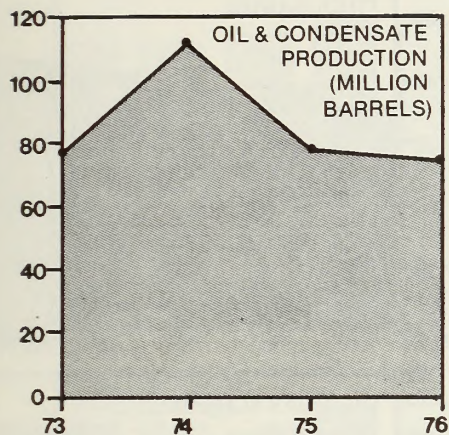
Production of oil, natural gas and related products (sulfur, condensate, etc.) may decline. This could result if existing oil fields are depleted and exploration and new discoveries do not keep pace with extraction.

Mineral production on the NRL in Wyoming represents a major part of mineral production in the State. Wyoming leads the nation in production of bentonite, soda ash, and uranium. It ranks fifth in oil, seventh in natural gas, and ninth in coal production. In 1975, the taxable valuation of all mineral production in the State totaled more than one billion dollars.

Property taxes paid on mineral production amounted to approximately 50 percent of the total property valuation of the State. The State also receives royalty and lease rental income each year from mineral ownership of both State and Federal lands.

Known but untapped reserves of oil, natural gas, uranium and coal place Wyoming among the Nation's energy-mineral leaders.

CHART 12
LEASABLE MINERAL PRODUCTION, VALUE, ROYALTY
FROM NATIONAL RESOURCE & ACQUIRED LANDS (FY)
(For details, see Table 13, Appendix.)



Oil and Gas — Production

Oil was first produced in Wyoming in 1884. Today, BLM in Wyoming maintains 40-thousand outstanding leases on about 23-million acres. Production during FY 1976 was about 77-million barrels. There has been some decline in recent years, but production is expected to remain relatively stable depending on national policy developments.

Natural gas is often associated with oil production. Our federal land production has followed the same trend as oil. It yielded 165-billion cubic feet in FY 1976.

Oil and Gas — Exploration, Leasing and Compliance

Geophysical exploration for oil and gas on NRL is a major program. Operators are required to file a Notice of Intent to Conduct Geophysical Exploration Operations before they enter onto the NRL. They also are required to file a Notice of Completion upon leaving the NRL. The operator and BLM cooperate and coordinate on geophysical exploration operations to insure that such activities are conducted in an environmentally sound manner.

Each year approximately 3,700 oil and gas leases are issued, mainly through a simultaneous leasing system. About 250 tracts are offered each month and more than one million dollars per month is received in filing fees. (See Tables 14 and 15 in Appendix.) Approximately 500 leases are acquired each year under the competitive bidding system as well as on open land filings.

Before a lessee or operator may develop his lease, he must file an Application for Permit to Drill with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). USGS and BLM jointly approve and monitor oil and gas development activities.

When operations at a site are complete or a well is abandoned, the operator is required to file an Abandonment Notice with USGS. Compliance inspections are conducted at this time to insure that the site is properly conditioned for abandonment. (Table 16, in Appendix, lists the number of applications and abandonments approved in 1976.)

Coal

Wyoming's coal reserves are among the largest in the United States. The Powder River Basin in Wyoming alone has

CHART 13
MINERAL LEASES IN EFFECT ON
NATIONAL RESOURCE AND
ACQUIRED LANDS (FY)
(For details, including TQ76,
see Table 14, Appendix.)

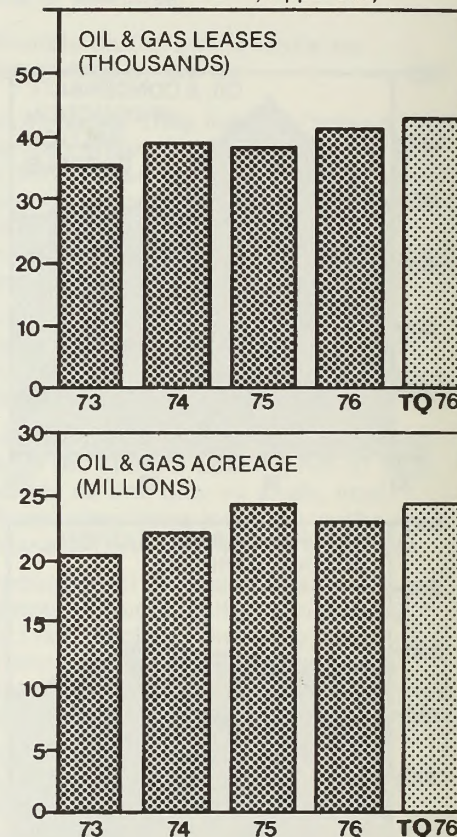


CHART 12
LEASABLE MINERAL PRODUCTION, VALUE, ROYALTY FROM NATIONAL RESOURCE & ACQUIRED LANDS (FY)
(For details, see Table 13, Appendix.)

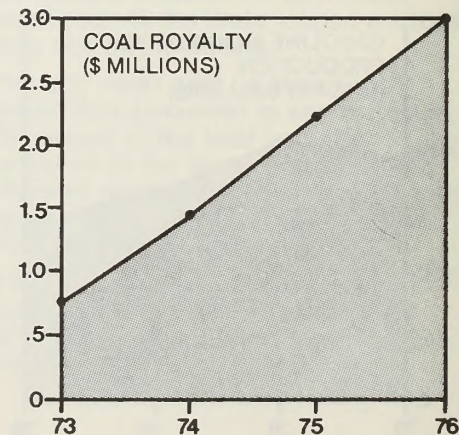
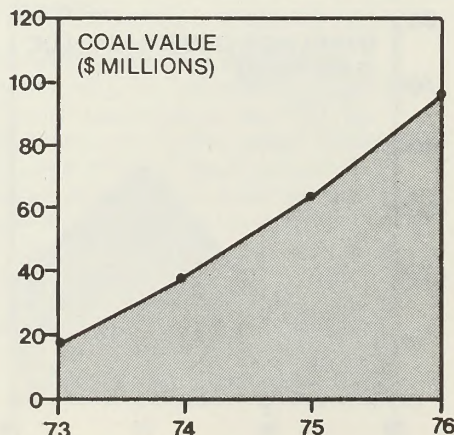
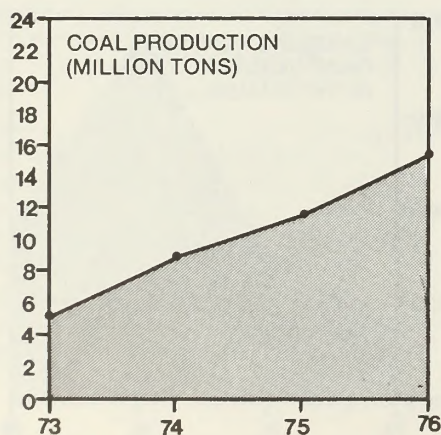
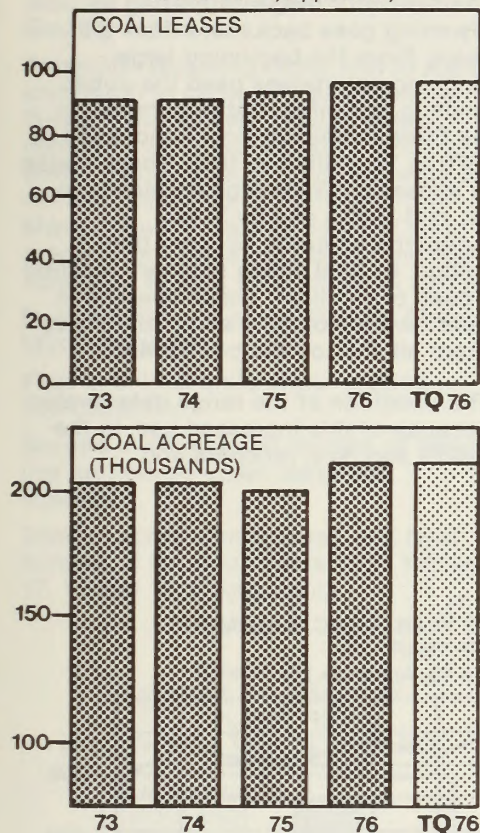


CHART 13
MINERAL LEASES IN EFFECT ON
NATIONAL RESOURCE AND
ACQUIRED LANDS (FY)
(For details, including TQ76,
see Table 14, Appendix.)



greater reserves than all but two countries in the world. The state has an estimated 54-billion tons of recoverable coal. Coal is found under more than 40-thousand square miles of Wyoming or 41 percent of the State. It ranges from lignite to high volatile A bituminous.

There are 94 leases outstanding, covering nearly 215-thousand acres and 21 coal prospecting permit extension applications for about 50-thousand acres. There are also 67 preference right lease applications on file on about 146-thousand acres. In 1976 there were 91 persons or companies making 309 nominations favoring coal leasing on 620-thousand acres. There were 44 nominations from 4 nominators against leasing.

More than 15-million tons of coal were produced from federal leases in FY 1976.

Uranium

Wyoming recently surpassed New Mexico in uranium production and reserves to become the leading state in both categories. In 1974, about 2.3 million tons were mined. Recent price increases have expanded interest in the

massive low grade deposits found in Wyoming.

Exploration of granitic igneous rocks in the mountain ranges of the State have resulted in discoveries of ground water enrichment deposits. Another development is the commercial use of underground leaching of ore bodies. These are too small to be mined by conventional methods. Uranium will become an increasingly important mineral to Wyoming as demand grows.

CHART 12
LEASABLE MINERAL PRODUCTION,
VALUE, ROYALTY
FROM NATIONAL RESOURCE &
ACQUIRED LANDS (FY) —TOTALS
(For details, see Table 13, Appendix.)

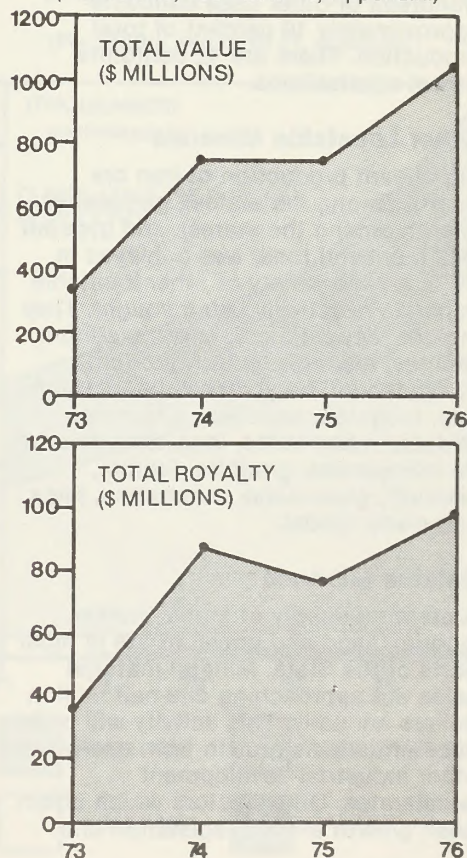
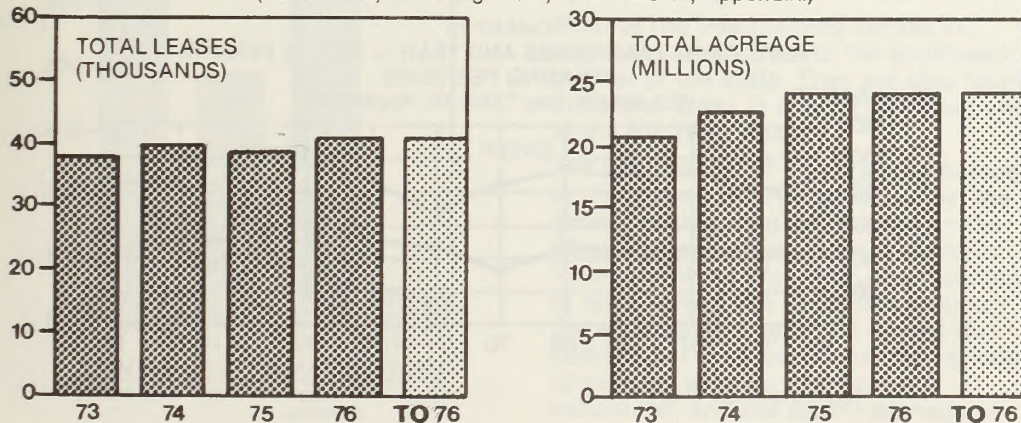


CHART 13
MINERAL LEASES IN EFFECT ON NATIONAL RESOURCE
AND ACQUIRED LANDS (FY)—TOTALS
(For details, including TQ76, see Table 14, Appendix.)



Trona/Sodium

Trona is an important mineral commodity mined to produce soda ash. Some 4.9 million tons were produced from federal leases in FY 1976. Steady growth can be expected to continue. Trona is produced from the Green River formation within the Green River Basin in Sweetwater County. Reserves are extensive and four mines are presently operating. Production is underground at a depth of approximately 500 to 1500 feet.

Bentonite

Most of the bentonite consumed by the rest of the world is produced in Wyoming. There are three major markets — drilling mud, taconite production and the foundry industry. Hundreds of other uses consume approximately 10 percent of total production. There are 42 bentonite patent applications.

Other Locatable Minerals

Significant production of iron ore (fourth among the states), gemstones (eighth among the states), and gypsum (342-thousand tons) was achieved in 1975. A wide variety of other locatable minerals is actively being sought. They include: copper, gold, silver, platinum, zeolites, alumina, sulfur, thorium, molybdenum, beryl, asbestos, titanium, talc, tungsten, selenium, chromite, feldspar, vermiculite, lead, zinc, fluorite, tin manganese, graphite, lithium, bismuth, glass sand, rare earths, mica, and many others.

Salable Minerals

A plentiful supply of stone, clinker (scoria), sand and gravel exists in most parts of the State. Mineral material sales are approaching one-half million dollars annually. This activity will grow substantially as growth from energy and other industrial development accelerates. Other factors which affect such growth are the legislation and

regulations of the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality. They require evidence of surface and mineral owner consent before the State will issue a permit to mine. This system is uncovering as well as preventing trespass.

Sand, gravel and quarry stone from the NRL are furnished for highway and other major construction projects. Sand and gravel are supplied free of charge to municipalities, counties, and State government for use in their specific projects. More than \$300,000 in materials was furnished to local governments under this program in FY 1975. Sales of materials to non-government organizations were approximately \$100,000 in FY 1975.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

The history of livestock grazing in Wyoming goes back more than 100 years. From the beginning large ranching enterprises used the public lands in Wyoming. Cattle numbers in the State increased from 8-thousand in 1870 to 1.5 million in 1885. Sheep began to appear on Wyoming rangelands in the mid-1800's and by 1894 outnumbered cattle by more than a million. In 1909 sheep numbers reached a peak of 6-million. These operations were mostly nomadic and many sheep spent all year on the public lands.

The condition of the range deteriorated because of this increased use. In the 1920's and 30's, ranchers and

CHART 14
LIVESTOCK BY LAND CLASS AND YEAR — SEC. 3 PERMITS*
(GRAZING FEE YEAR)
(For details, see Table 19, Appendix.)

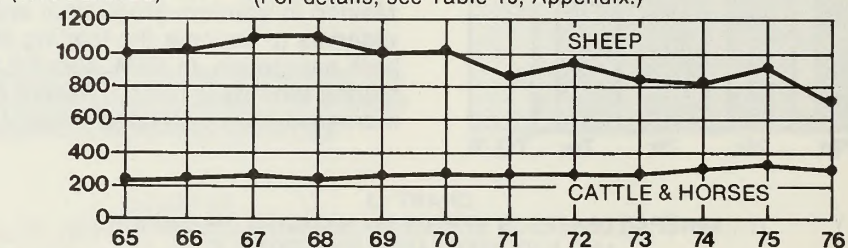
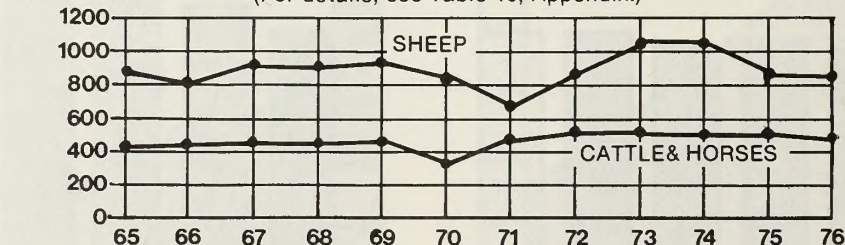


CHART 15
LIVESTOCK BY LAND CLASS AND YEAR — SEC. 15 PERMITS*
(GRAZING FEE YEAR)
(For details, see Table 19, Appendix.)



*For explanation see Chart 6.

conservationists demanded action. This resulted in the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934.

Presently, Wyoming ranks first in sheep and fourth in cattle production in the Western States even though sheep numbers have declined to 1.3 million. Cattle numbers as of July 1976 were 2.1 million. Economic conditions in the sheep industry, as well as labor and predator problems are compelling many operators to shift from sheep to cattle.

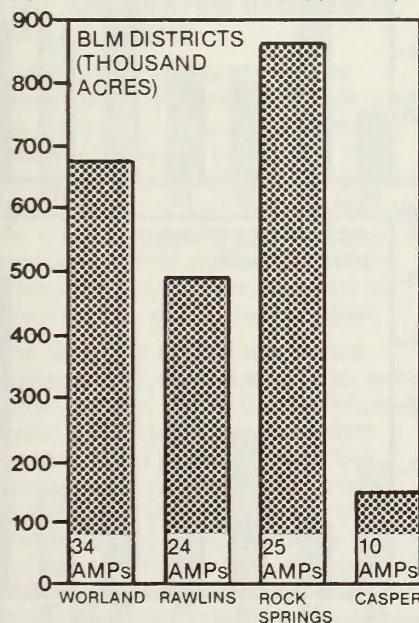
In comparison to other Western States, Wyoming ranks:

First in animal units under grazing authorization;

Second in animal unit months of forage use authorized under lease and licenses;

Third in acres administered and total number of livestock users. (See Tables 17, 18 and 19 in Appendix.)

CHART 16
ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS
(For details, see Table 20, Appendix.)



Livestock Grazing Environmental Statements (ES)

The Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) brought suit against the BLM for failing to write site specific ES's for livestock grazing authorized on the NRL. The court decision of December 30, 1974 required BLM to prepare such ES's. BLM and NRDC reached agreement on the manner in which to prepare the ES's. This was subsequently approved by the court. The agreement requires that ES's be prepared on more than six million acres in Wyoming by the close of 1981. Another 11-million acres must be studied by the end of 1988.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP)

An AMP is a written plan for the management of livestock grazing. It is designed to attain prescribed goals for each grazing allotment. Each plan should be prepared in cooperation with the livestock operator. AMPs establish grazing use patterns or systems to stimulate the growth of certain desired vegetative species.

Wild Horses

The wild Horse and Burro Act passed by Congress on December 15, 1971, places wild free-roaming horses and burros under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture for the animals' management and protection.

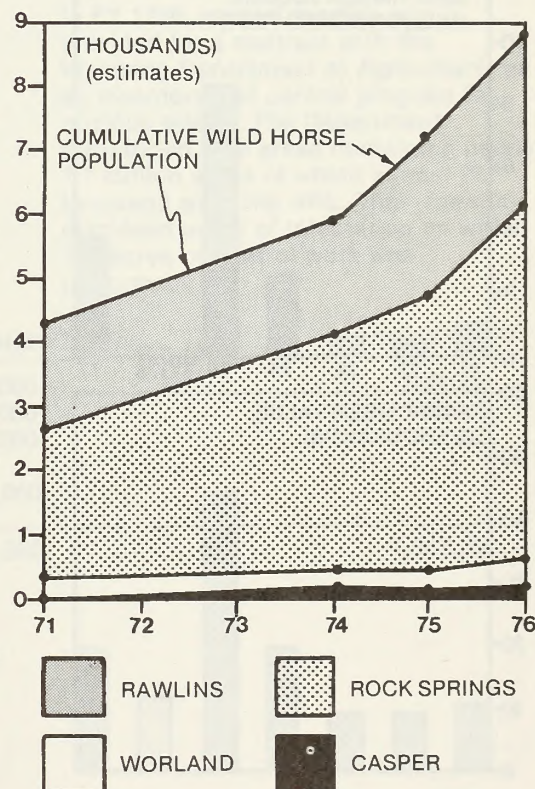
Most of the free-roaming horses in Wyoming are located in the southwest quarter of the state. They are also found in several areas in central Wyoming and in the Big Horn Basin.

The populations of free-roaming horses in the State have been affected by: the growth of the livestock industry in the West; the loss of the military markets following World War I; the abandonment of farm horses due to mechanization; the extensive gathering of horses for commercial meat purposes; the periods of extreme weather and forage conditions; and the recent passage of

legislation to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses.

An Adopt-a-Horse Program has begun to assist in the management of wild horses. The Bureau conducts roundups of wild horses on over-populated ranges. The animals are then made available to qualified individuals for their personal use. Removing excess horses for adoption protects the environment and ensures that the remainder of the herd will have a more adequate food supply.

CHART 17
WYOMING WILD HORSE INVENTORY
(CY)
(For details, see Table 21, Appendix.)



Range Improvement

A percentage of the annual grazing fee paid by stockmen is returned to their district for range improvement work. These improvements include seeding, fencing and water development. (See Table 22, in Appendix.)

FORESTRY

Approximately 210-thousand acres of the NRL in Wyoming are forested with commercial timber. These include lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and Englemann spruce. Most of these forested areas are located along the fringes of five

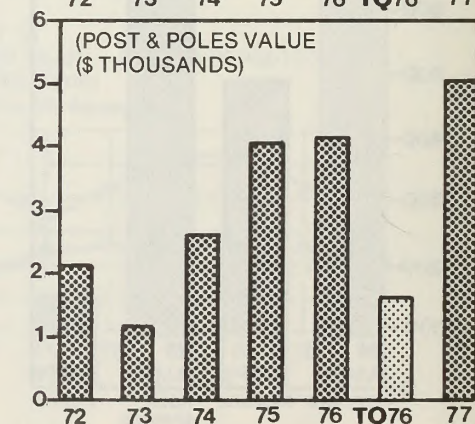
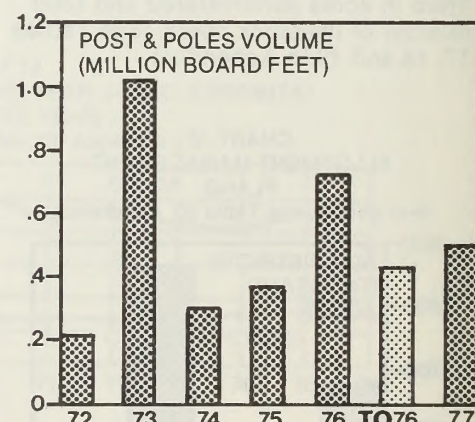
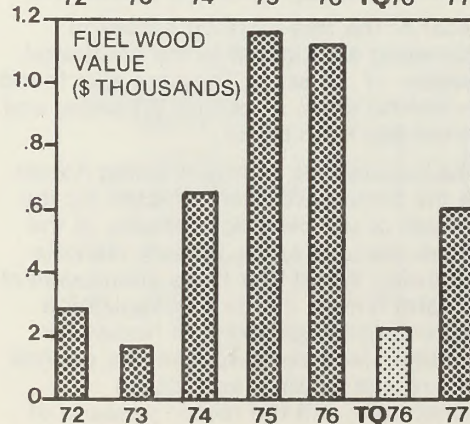
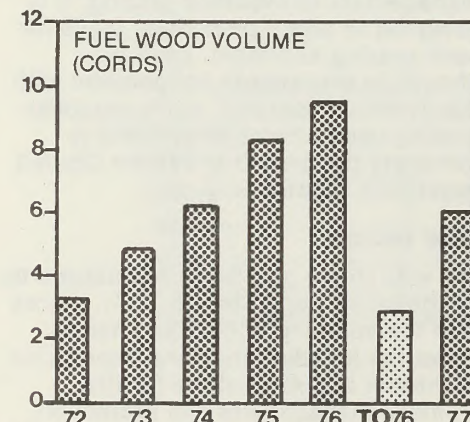
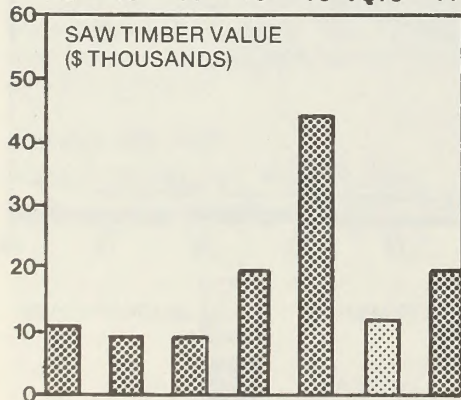
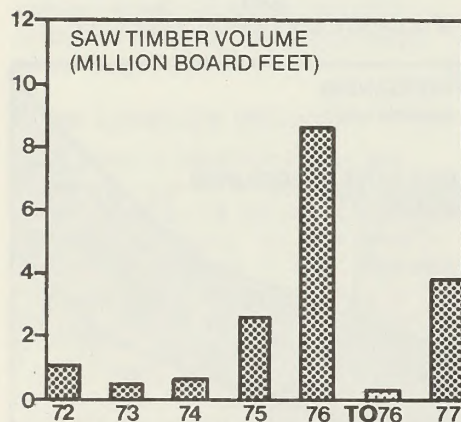
national forests. The remainder of the forest lands consist of scattered small areas throughout the State. They pose special problems related to markets, access and stand maintenance.

Dwarf mistletoe and the mountain pine beetle commonly occur in the pine stands which are usually overstocked and overmature. Considerable effort has been made to control beetles by cutting individual trees and spraying or burning. Many stands of lodgepole pine are infested with dwarf mistletoe resulting in growth loss and rapid deterioration of stands. Clearcutting in blocks of less than twenty acres is currently being attempted to regenerate these stands.

The annual harvest rate from forested public lands in Wyoming averaged approximately six million board feet during the late 1960's. The annual cut decreased to about one million board feet in the early 1970's, but presently is averaging about four million. This has adequately met local demand — mostly for minor forest products. The short-term reduction in harvest resulted in part from the need for reinventory and increased planning requirements.

Most of the sites in Wyoming have low wood fiber production capability. (See Table 24 in Appendix.) Usable products are grown, but there is difficulty in regenerating stands.

CHART 18
TIMBER PRODUCT AND VEGETATIVE DISPOSAL (FY)
(For details, including TQ76, see Table 23, Appendix.)



Some forested areas may be restricted from timber harvesting. Other areas need special practices such as partial cutting, cull yarding or protection zones. All forested lands will be maintained and managed under the principles of sustained yield, multiple use and environmental protection. (See Table 25, in Appendix.)

Increased emphasis has been placed on sales in order to improve stand conditions and to meet local and national demands for increased wood production.

In the mid-1970's timber sales increased to meet demand and alleviate insect problems. Approximately 2.5 million board feet of timber were sold in 1975. Eight million board feet were sold in 1976 for insect control.

Productive forest land has been classified by BLM in accordance with multiple use principles. This classification, although preliminary in nature, reflects the increasing demands being placed on forested lands for non-timber values and uses.

SOIL AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Management of watersheds is essentially the management of land for the conservation and production of renewable natural resources. It considers relationships between the management of soil and vegetation and the quality, quantity and timing of water production. Management involves prescribing land uses, non-use or modification of vegetation cover.

The Bureau's overall watershed management objectives are to: enhance water quality, improve streamflow and water yield, renew ground water recharge and control floods and sedimentation. The Bureau also maintains a uniform system for soils inventory and interpretations. The Bureau's soil scientists, hydrologists and watershed specialists interpret and utilize basic watershed management

principles in the use of soils and water resource data. These variables of the watershed system are influenced by land use. They assist in the planning and development of Bureau multiple resource management decisions.

There are two general categories of land management practices designed to affect watersheds: (1) the protection and rehabilitation of soil and plant resources; and (2) the management of these resources to optimize the quantity, quality, and timing of water production.

The watershed program through the early 1960's was primarily oriented to structural water control practices. There was minimum watershed management. Many large water detentions, diversions, and dike systems were constructed.

Emphasis changed in the mid-1960's. Water control gave way to watershed management. Funding was diverted from large structures to range improvement projects. This facilitated the establishment of grazing systems and permitted better management of the soil and water resources.

Soil inventories will continue until all the NRL have a low intensity survey. Areas of proposed high impacts will also have medium to high intensity soil surveys. Their status is as follows:

Resource Needs	Acres through FY 1976	Acres FY 1977
Range, Low Int.	3,750,000	800,000
Coal, Low Int.	114,000	500,000
Coal, High Int.	5,000	62,000
Desert Land Entry, High Int.	10,000	
Total	3,879,000	1,362,000

Water resources investigations until 1975 amounted to five surface water gauging stations with minimal attention to water quality data collection. BLM's funded surface water gauging station network increased to 23 in FY 1975 because of greater emphasis on coal development. This data collection

network is being maintained through FY 1977. Some additional stations are expected. Emphasis will be on quality data.

In FY 1976, Rock Springs District participated in the Colorado River Salinity Study. These efforts will continue into FY 1978.

In FY 1975, in cooperation with the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, BLM contracted with the University of Wyoming (Water Resources Research Institute) to develop a computerized system for the storage, retrieval and analysis of water data in the State. The data made available through the system will include surface water quality and quantity, ground water quality, climatological and snow pack. Efforts to complete the system (climatological and snow pack) will continue into FY 1977.

In FY 1976, special funding was provided for a contract with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture for an inventory and control program for noxious weeds. The Department inventoried nine areas containing nearly 1.7 million acres of which almost 982-thousand were the NRL. That inventory disclosed areas of infestation on which 108 acres of control work was performed.

RECREATION

The recreation program covers many activities and values. In addition to visitor and cultural resource management other major activities include recreational vehicle use, river management, and protection of natural and wilderness values.

NRL in Wyoming have the potential for a wide range of recreational uses. These include hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, rockhounding, sightseeing, river floating, and many other outdoor activities.

The varied landscape of the State includes forested mountains, deserts, rolling foothills, grasslands, rivers and lakes. Wyoming's geological formations include sand dunes, granitic domes,

deeply eroded canyons, buttes, caves and meandering rivers.

The use of recreational vehicles has become a popular activity. Organized groups also gather for general or competitive recreation under special permits issued by the Bureau. Snowmobiles, motorcycles and four-wheel drives are the most popular recreational vehicles. Damage to other resources has required closer control of recreational vehicles.

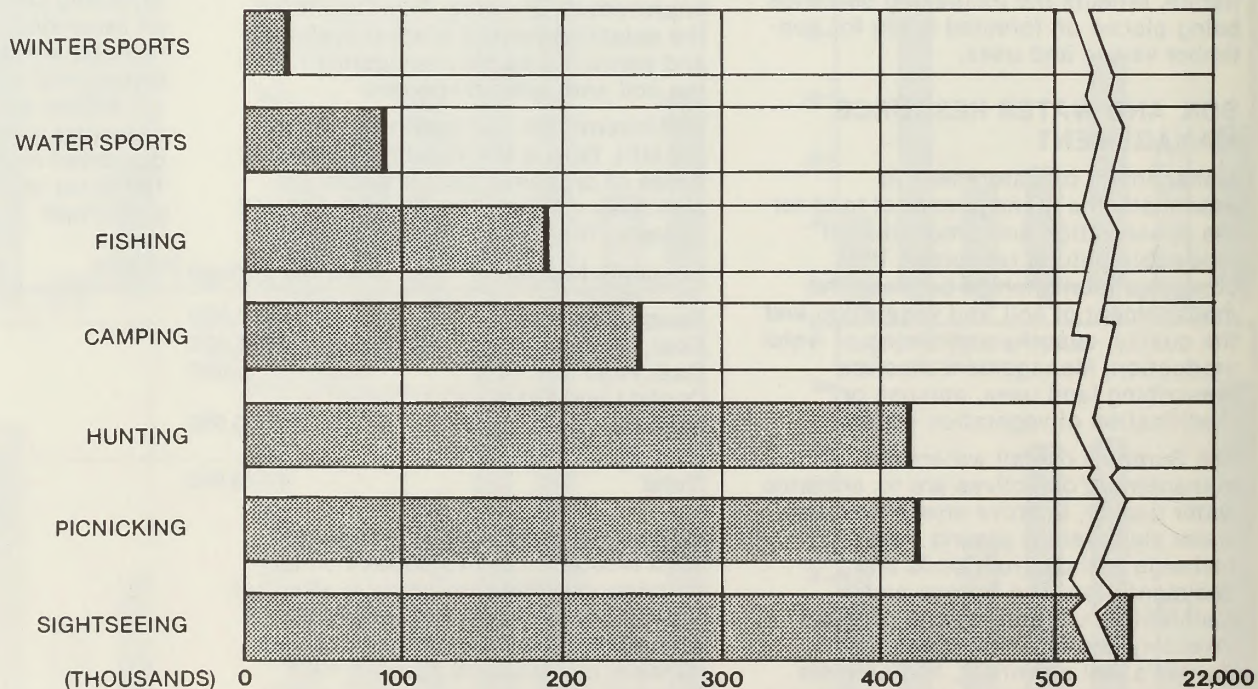
River management activities include cooperative studies with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. They relate to potential wild and scenic rivers flowing through the NRL. Permits are issued to commercial operators for their use of these rivers.

BLM's recreation program provides facilities and information. It also seeks to assure the continued availability of resources for recreational use. BLM is striving for increased visitor safety through eliminating or neutralizing hazards.

Several relatively undisturbed areas will be studied for natural preservation. More than 17 geographic areas — representing potential management rivers, special recreation lands, historic trails and wilderness areas will be analyzed through the Bureau's land planning system.

Archeological, historical and paleontological sites exist throughout the State. Approximately 260 miles of the Oregon Trail cross the NRL. Other

CHART 19
ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECREATION VISITS
TO NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS, FY76
(For details, including TQ76, see Table 26, 26A, Appendix.)



Source: Wyoming State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

CHART 20
BLM RECREATION FACILITIES IN WYOMING

Name	Location	Season	Facilities								Activities			
			Camping Units	Picnicking	Sanitary Facilities	Drinking Water	Rockhounding	Canoeing	Hunting	Fishing	Geological	Historical		
Warren Bridge	Green River on Hwy 351	May-Oct	23	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
14-Mile Reservoir	14 miles north of Rock Springs on Hwy 187	All Year	6	X	X	X			X	X				
Three Patches	18 miles southwest of Rock Springs on County road	May-Oct	12	X	X	X			X					
Five Springs Falls	23 miles east of Lovell on Alt. Highway 14	June-Oct	8	X	X	X			X					
Castle Gardens (East)	26 miles southeast of Worland on County road	All Year	—	X	X									
Cottonwood	6 miles east of Jeffrey City, 8 miles south on County and BLM roads	July-Oct	21	X	X	X			X	X				
Wild Horse Point	6 miles east of Jeffrey City, 15 miles south on County and BLM roads	July-Oct	6	X	X				X					
Castle Gardens (West)	17 miles south of Moneta	June-Nov	—	X	X					X				
Corral Creek	22 miles east of Riverside on State, County and BLM roads	June-Oct	8	X	X	X		X		X				
Bennett Peak	23 miles east of Riverside on State, County and BLM roads	June-Oct	14	X	X	X		X		X				
Rim	17 miles south of Casper on County and BLM roads	July-Oct	8	X	X				X					
Atlantic City	South Pass Historic Mining Area	May-Oct	22	X	X	X			X	X		X		
Big Atlantic Gulch	South Pass Historic Mining Area	May-Oct	10	X	X	X			X	X		X		
Split Rock	65 miles north of Rawlins on Hwy 287 toward Lander	May-Nov	—	X								X		
Devil's Gate	70 miles north of Rawlins on Hwy 220	May-Nov	—									X		
Bessemer Bend	12 miles southwest of Casper on Hwy 220	May-Nov	—									X		

historic trails crossing the NRL include: the Emigrant (to California), Mormon, Pony Express, Bozeman and the Overland Trails. BLM has developed three historic interpretive sites on the Oregon and Pony Express Trails. These are the Bessemer Bend, Devil's Gate, and Split Rock sites. Information facilities aid tourists.

Some of Wyoming's historic sites are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction. They include prehistoric and historic Indian sites as well as later significant locations.

The most recent historic sites include trails, stations, forts, settlements and other cultural features associated with them. Earlier historic places contain

archeological and vertebrate paleontological deposits, and pictograph-petroglyph panels.

WILDLIFE

BLM administered lands and waters provide important habitat to a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. There are approximately 1,900 miles of perennial streams and 2,100 lakes and reservoirs (26-thousand acres) on the NRL. Wyoming ranks first in antelope and sage grouse. Other big game include mule deer, white-tail deer, elk, moose, and bighorn sheep. Wyoming has the Nation's largest bighorn sheep herd. Wyoming has excellent fishing areas on the NRL. Threatened and

endangered wildlife species that inhabit our public lands include: the peregrine falcon; black-footed ferret; northern Rocky Mountain wolf; grizzly bear and Kendall Warm Springs dace.

Energy development and related growth in Wyoming will put stress on wildlife and fisheries habitat. Estimates indicate man's use of wildlife is increasing at 10-25 percent a year. Several of Wyoming's neighboring states are restricting sales of out-of-state hunting licenses and pressure for Wyoming licenses is thereby increasing.

Wyoming has excellent trout fishing. The Colorado and Bear Rivers' cutthroat trout habitat are two of our most significant fisheries' habitats. Other

important fishery habitat involve: Yellowstone River cutthroat trout, Snake River cutthroat trout, brook trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, grayling and mountain whitefish. Species such as catfish, black bass, walleye, and the pan fishes also can be taken from the NRL.

It is estimated that nearly 62-thousand "fishermen days" were provided on the NRL in 1975. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department and BLM are working cooperatively to provide more public access to Wyoming's fishing streams. (Table 27, in Appendix, lists the most recent data available (1976) for fisheries habitat by district while Table 28

reflects estimated big game populations on the NRL.)

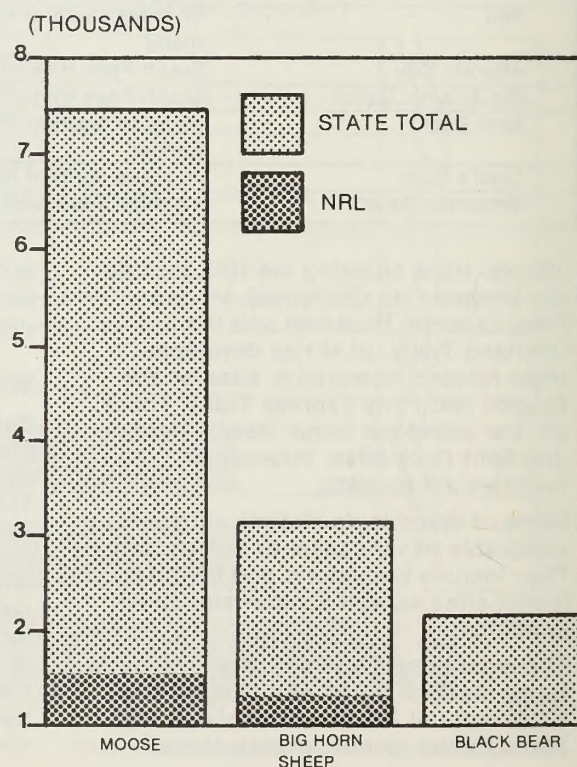
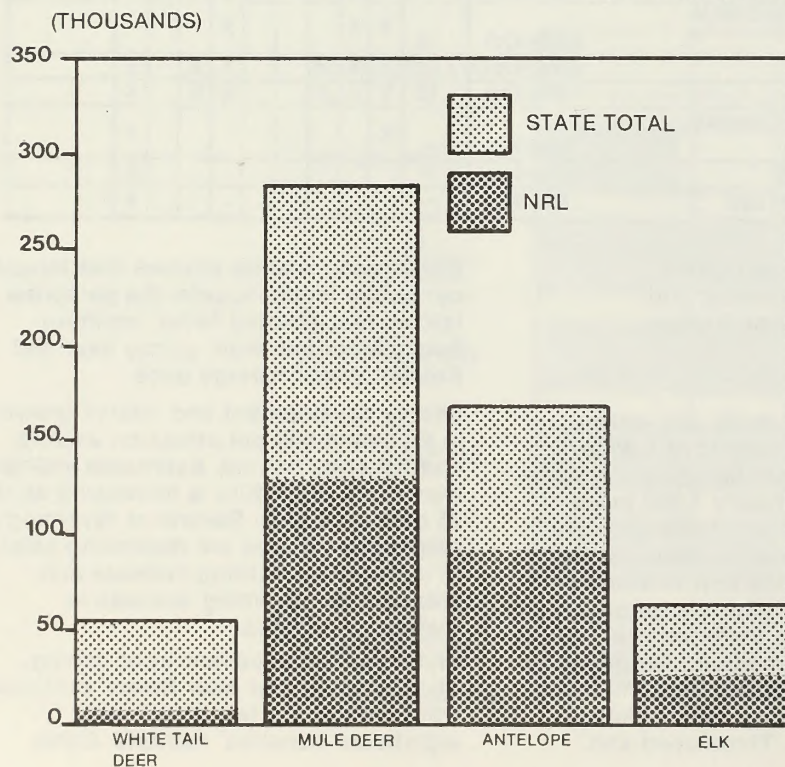
Proper management of wildlife habitat on the NRL is becoming increasingly important. This is because wildlife populations are increasing amid mounting demand for hunting and fishing. Wildlife inventories have been devoted mainly to the environmental needs of game-animals, birds of prey and endangered or threatened species. Recent inventories indicate that there are about 7.8 million acres of terrestrial wildlife habitat. These are essential to sustain present big game, upland game and other wildlife species. Presently, there are two terrestrial habitat

management plans being implemented on approximately 15-thousand acres of crucial habitat on the NRL. Continued inventory and planning are needed to enhance wildlife habitat management on the ranges.

Upland game birds and waterfowl are also significant users of the NRL. Habitat improvements are attainable through reservoir construction and fencing, nest construction and grazing management systems. Habitat management plans continue to receive attention in the wildlife program.

Approximately two million acres of crucial habitat for sage grouse and

CHART 21
BIG GAME POPULATION USING
NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS
(FY EST.)
(For details, see Table 28, Appendix.)



TECHNICAL SERVICES

other upland bird species and 83-thousand acres of crucial habitat for waterfowl can be found on the NRL in Wyoming. Ten habitat management plans are being implemented on the habitat areas.

BLM biologists are developing various plans to enhance wildlife habitat. They include: fence modifications, springs, pond and reservoir protection, well water development, protection of nesting and perching areas for birds of prey and habitat rehabilitation to increase food and cover for wildlife.

Wildlife and fisheries management on the NRL is a joint effort of BLM and Wyoming Game and Fish Department. BLM manages the habitat and Wyoming Game and Fish Department is responsible for the wildlife and fish management.

BLM's Division of Technical Services furnishes support to all of the Bureau's resource programs. This includes: cadastral survey, fire protection, access acquisition, photo interpretation, cartography, appraisal, communications, and engineering.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral survey identifies and records the legal description of the public lands. It creates original boundary lines (in the standard township-range-sectional system), recovers those which have been lost, and prepares survey plats for a permanent record of land status. Survey authority extends to all the NRL as well as to other federally-controlled and intermingled land.

Original surveys were completed on about half of Wyoming by 1910. Many of the original wood and stone corner markers — some dating back to the 1870's — have been lost.

The cadastral survey program in Wyoming will require the resurvey of slightly more than 11-million acres or about 18% of the State. About three million acres, mostly in national parks and forests, need not be surveyed because their subdivision is unnecessary. (Refer to Table 29, in Appendix.)

Fire Protection

BLM provides fire protection for the NRL with its own crews and equipment as well as with other public agencies. Through an agreement with the State, the Bureau also fights local fires on a reimbursable basis. The Bureau is also developing cooperative agreements with county fire departments.

During the last five years, an average of 73 fires a year have been reported on the NRL in Wyoming with an average of nearly 3,200 acres burned. Approximately 40 percent of the fires are man-caused and 60 percent are ignited by lightning. In 1976, Wyoming

fires increased approximately 65 percent over the past five-year average.

Access

BLM has strengthened its program to acquire legal access to the NRL. A majority of these roads were developed by users. Legal access allows the Bureau to maintain roads and upgrade standards. Legal access is acquired for those roads not included in the state, county, and other federal agencies' road systems. In 1976, twenty easements were acquired. The Bureau proposes to acquire approximately 400 easements in the next 10 years with an estimated value exceeding \$450-thousand. (See Tables 30 and 31 in Appendix.)

Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing

The Bureau has completed a three-year program of aerial photography in Wyoming. Nearly 17-thousand color infrared photos — at a scale of 1:31,680 (2 inch equal 1 mile), covering more than 72-thousand square miles of Wyoming — were involved in the project. This up-to-date photography will provide an additional tool to identify, analyze and map vegetation, water, soils, geology and man's cultural activities. The public may purchase available photos through the EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, S.D., 57198. The Bureau is currently cooperating with other governmental agencies in Wyoming to complete orthophotoquad mapping of the State on a scale of 1:24,000 (approximately 2.64 inches to the mile) by 1980.

Cartography

The Bureau develops maps to assist in managing the NRL. Two basic maps' series are available to the public. They are land status map at a scale of 1:500,000 (one inch equals 8 miles), and the surface and surface-minerals management series at a scale of 1:126,720 (one half inch equals 1 mile).

Communications

All district and area offices, along with the state office, are served by a remote two-way radio communications system. The system allows direct contact with field personnel and provides the initial link in fire protection activities. BLM-Wyoming has three full-time radio communications specialists who maintain approximately 50 office and remote fixed stations and 200 mobile and portable units.

Engineering

Civil and agricultural engineers provide technical expertise for the construction and maintenance of roads, campgrounds, building, water control structures, and range improvements.

Funding for roads and campgrounds has been limited. It normally allows for no more than one or two such projects annually. The construction of water control and range improvement projects normally consists of drop structures, small dams, springs, pipelines, fences, and wells.

The largest maintenance activity is for roads. Of the more than 6,400 miles of roadway under BLM jurisdiction in Wyoming, about half are primary roads with some type of shaped surface and minimum drainage. The remainder are secondary and generally unimproved. Maintenance work covers more than 800 miles annually.

Other Support

BLM's regional sign shop in Rawlins — one of two nationally — provides specialty, location, and directional signs for BLM offices in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

The NRL provides many opportunities for learning about the out-of-doors. Environmental study areas are identified and developed through the Youth Conservation Corps program. In cooperation with State agencies and school districts, BLM is making these areas available for environmental education programs.

(See map, page 39.) Maps are updated periodically and are available at a nominal fee. Additional information may be obtained by contacting any of the district or area offices or the Information Specialist at the State office in Cheyenne.

Appraisal

The division of Technical Services provides land and mineral appraisal services. Full-time appraisers value BLM administered lands for sale and exchange as well as for leases, permits, and rights-of-way for surface uses. They also appraise sand, gravel, building stone, and other such salable or leasable minerals. In addition, easements to be acquired for access to public lands are appraised. There are 400-500 valuations completed annually.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE 1970-1971 SEASON

Station	Location	Altitude (m)	Area (km ²)	Population	Notes
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...

...

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE 1972-1973 SEASON

Station	Location	Altitude (m)	Area (km ²)	Population	Notes
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...

...

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF DATA FOR THE 1974-1975 SEASON

Station	Location	Altitude (m)	Area (km ²)	Population	Notes
1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...

...

TABLE 1.—PUBLIC LAND ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WYOMING
(AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1976)

Agency	Acreage	Agency as % of Fed	Agency as % of State ²
Bureau of Land Management	17,527,000 ¹	58.5	27.9
Forest Service	9,252,048	30.9	14.8
National Park Service	2,310,653	7.7	3.7
Bureau of Reclamation	789,242	2.6	1.3
Fish & Wildlife Service	44,585	.2	.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,296	—	—
Department of Defense	26,196	.1	—
Other Federal Agencies	1,612	—	—
TOTAL	29,952,632		47.8 ³

¹Bureau of Land Management acreage was 17,527,000 as of June 30, 1976.

²Area of Wyoming is 62,664,960 acres (including Yellowstone Park), of which 455,040 acres are inland water.

³Compare with percentage administered by federal government in other states: Alaska 96.4%; California 45%; Colorado 36%; Idaho 63.7%; Montana 29.6%; Nevada 86.5%; Oregon 52.3%; and Utah 66.2%.

TABLE 2.—LANDS ADMINISTERED BY BLM IN WYOMING (ACRES)

District		National Res Lands ¹	Total Geographic Area Within Administrative Boundaries
Resource Area			
Worland		3,205,000	9,770,000
Shoshone RA	1,226,000		
Washakie RA	1,979,000		
Rawlins		5,964,000	17,719,000
Lander RA	2,121,000		
Divide RA	2,808,000		
Medicine Bow RA	1,034,000		
Rock Springs		5,893,000	14,137,000
Pinedale RA	919,000		
Kemmerer RA	1,457,000		
Green River RA	3,517,000		
Casper		2,465,000	21,039,000
Buffalo RA	942,000		
Platte River RA	1,522,000		
TOTAL		17,527,000	62,665,000

¹Does not include approximately 500,000 acres of other federal land administered by BLM. Administration of minor BLM areas along state boundaries is exchanged with BLM offices in other states (and vice versa) for ease of accessibility.

TABLE 3.—SELECTED STATISTICS FOR KANSAS AND NEBRASKA¹ (FY)

TYPE OF STATISTIC	KANSAS		NEBRASKA	
	76	TQ 76	76	TQ 76
National Resource Land (Acres)	900		7,990	
Receipts (in dollars)				
Mineral Leases & Permits	\$631,033	\$7,537	\$ 98,284	\$ 9,701
Sale of Land, Timber & Materials	—	—	—	—
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	58	—	2,039	95
Fees and Commissions	—	—	45	—
Rights of Ways	—	—	—	—
Rent of Land	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	\$631,091	\$7,537	\$100,368	\$ 9,796
Allocation of Receipts to State (in dollars)				
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$133,921	—	\$ 26,654	—
Sale of Land, Timber & Materials	—	—	—	—
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	29	—	1,020	—
TOTAL	\$133,950	—	\$ 27,674	—
Lands				
Patents Issued (Number) ²	7	7	—	—
Patents Issued (Acres)	270	104	—	—
Area Classified for Recreation and Public Purposes (Areas)	—	—	—	—
Minerals				
Oil and Gas Leases Issued (Number)	4	—	13	—
(Acres)	7,081	—	16,520	—
Range (Estimated Use)				
Operators (Number)	5	5	39	47
Cattle and Horses (Number)	2,017	2,077	10,876	11,695
Sheep and Goats (Number)	—	—	70	70
Animal Unit Months Used ³	120	30	1,528	1,336
Area Under Lease (Acres)	640	640	3,689	3,227
Annual Rental (dollars)	\$ 120	\$ 45	\$ 2,252	\$ 504

¹Administered through the Casper District Office.²Indian Trust Patents issued will not affect NLR acreage.³Animal Unit Month (AUM). The forage required to sustain a mature cow or its equivalent for one month.

TABLE 4.—BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE (\$000's)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases & Permits	Sales of Land	Sales of Timber & Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses & Permits	Other ¹	Grand Total
TQ76	\$ 25,710	\$ 0	\$188	\$ 163	\$ 4,143	\$ 30,204
1976	100,726	57	108	2,346	11,618	114,855
1975	89,501	132	25	1,728	11,529	102,915
1974	72,387	492	22	1,513	6,219	80,633
1973	48,701	156	24	1,310	3,184	53,375
1972	53,067	59	24	1,178	2,271	56,599
1971	58,062	333	14	1,090	1,934	61,433
1970	51,041	153	77	833	2,407	54,511
1969	47,226	134	26	799	2,418	50,603
1968	42,441	77	15	663	1,529	44,725
1967	40,481	79	18	662	1,075	42,315
1966	39,573	75	22	656	1,565	41,891
1965	40,493	97	16	628	1,031	42,265

¹Includes fees and commissions, rights-of-way, rent of land and other sources.

TABLE 5.—ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS TO STATE OF WYOMING (\$)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sale of Land and Timber	Grazing Leases, Licenses and Permits		Grand Total
			Sec. 3	Sec. 15	
TQ76	\$11,661,414	\$ 7,514	\$ 6,555	\$ 29,887	\$11,705,371
1976	37,772,407	6,573	109,272	303,834	38,192,086
1975	33,562,830	7,308	85,586	227,168	33,882,892
1974	27,059,772	20,580	92,149	195,670	27,368,171
1973	18,262,995	7,193	78,189	164,546	18,512,923
1972	19,821,760	3,313	70,655	147,493	20,043,221
1971	21,721,413	13,473	68,932	117,927	21,921,745
1970	19,083,641	9,180	49,468	103,468	19,245,757
1969	17,660,165	6,381	53,235	78,030	17,797,811
1968	15,859,640	3,714	41,806	77,844	15,983,004
1967	15,095,536	3,891	40,603	82,826	15,222,856
1966	14,790,649	3,884	41,255	76,227	14,912,015
1965	15,118,846	4,485	39,113	75,863	15,238,307

TABLE 6.—FISCAL YEAR OPERATING BUDGET

Activity	1974	1975	1976	TQ76	1977
Management of Lands & Resources					
Lands Management	\$ 257,000	\$1,247,000	\$ 871,900	\$ 279,300	\$ 814,900
Minerals Management	475,000	937,000	1,294,200	383,300	3,810,600
Range Management	418,000	538,000	1,271,100	416,800	1,588,700
Forest Management (including forest pest control)	113,000	189,000	142,200	52,800	223,600
Forest Development	14,000	19,000	27,400	13,000	27,400
Watershed Conservation & Development	495,000	587,000	349,500	82,000	478,600
Fire Protection (presuppression)	85,000	58,000	102,900	26,500	101,200
Recreation Management	97,000	358,000	409,600	95,300	367,700
Wildlife Habitat Management	130,000	307,000	352,400	70,300	451,700
Program Services ¹	1,177,000	1,386,000	2,077,200	535,100	2,670,100
Cadastral Survey	112,000	125,000	293,700	112,300	294,200
Subtotal	3,373,000	5,751,000	7,192,100	2,066,700	10,828,700
Construction & Maintenance					
Building Construction	—	—	97,000	1,500	—
Recreation Construction	6,000	4,000	86,000	—	48,500
Road Construction	263,000	438,000	218,000	50,700	682,300
Building Maintenance	20,000	29,000	39,500	11,800	84,600
Recreation Operations & Maintenance	67,000	91,000	141,700	49,300	104,600
Road Maintenance (including equipment operation)	135,000	163,000	176,900	61,200	229,700
Range Improvement	462,000	533,000	783,800	55,100	1,167,100 ²
Subtotal	953,000	1,258,000	1,542,900	229,600	2,316,800
TOTAL	\$4,326,000	\$7,009,000	\$8,735,000	\$2,296,300	\$13,145,500

¹Includes general administration, office and personnel services, supplies, office leases and other support activities.²Pending final approval from WO.

TABLE 7.—PERMANENT BLM EMPLOYEES (FY)

Office	74	75	76	77
Worland	28	34	35	43
Rawlins	35	53	55	70
Rock Springs	38	54	57	65
Casper	31	46	50	57
State Office	83	109	123	136
TOTAL	214	296	320	371

TABLE 8.—BLM EMPLOYEES BY GENERAL PROGRAM TYPE (FY)

Type	74		75		76		77	
	Perm.	Other*	Perm.	Other*	Perm.	Other*	Perm.	Other*
Executive Program Management	8		6		6		6	
Other Management	37		31		31		33	
Support Services								
Admin-Personnel-Clerical	28	13	38	17	43	27	49	35
Legal Clk-Records Spec	21	1	25	1	25	7	25	8
Engineering Tech	5	9	7	9	7	12	9	13
Equipment & Maint Oper	0	13	0	10	0	12	0	13
Support Services Subtotal	54	36	70	37	75	58	83	69
Professional Specialists								
Realty Specialist	9		15		15	1	18	1
Mining Engr-Geologist	16		26		21	3	23	3
Range-Watershed Hydrologist	35	2	27	16	31	24	41	26
Foresters	5	2	11	2	10	2	10	4
Recreation-Archaeologist	8		18		18	1	21	3
Wildlife-Fisheries	7		17		17	2	21	3
Soil Scientist-Agronomist	1		12		9		12	
Land Appraiser	1		3		4		5	
Engineers	8		9		11		12	
Access-Fire	3		6		6		7	
Land Surveyor	4	1	4	1	9	2	9	2
Land Law Examiner	11		13		13		13	
Planners-Env Coord-Anal	6		10		20		28	
Public Info Officer	1		5		5		8	
Surface Prot-Compliance	0		13		19	5	21	5
Professional Spec Subtotal	115	5	189	19	208	40	249	47
STATE TOTAL	214	41	296	56	320	98	371	116

*Other: Includes "When Actually Employed" (WAE) and Part-Time.

TABLE 9.—SPECIAL LAND USE PERMITS IN FORCE (FY 76)

District	Without Rental ¹		With Rental ²		Total	Total	Total
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Rent
Worland	9	113	17	246	26	359	\$ 1,248
Rawlins	34	7,875	27	816	61	8,692	5,043
Rock Springs	43	3,660	22	4,503	65	8,163	8,012
Casper	12	2,630	8	135	20	2,765	682
TOTAL	98	14,277	74	5,700	172	19,979	\$14,985

TABLE 9A.—SPECIAL LAND USE PERMITS IN FORCE (TQ76)

District	Without Rental ¹		With Rental ²		Total	Total	Total
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Rent
Worland	9	113	17	246	26	359	\$ 1,248
Rawlins	36	8,035	28	826	64	8,693	5,150
Rock Springs	51	3,831	25	4,514	76	8,345	8,178
Casper	12	2,630	9	135	21	2,766	692
TOTAL	108	14,610	79	5,722	187	20,323	\$15,268

¹Special Land Use Permits without rental include those to state and federal government agencies, University of Wyoming, some non-profit organizations and similar entities.

²Special Land Use Permits with rental include those to individuals, corporations and other entities not qualifying for free use.

TABLE 10.—LAND PATENTS¹ ISSUED (FY)

Type	66-76		76		TQ 78	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Desert Land	59	14,034	3	627	—	—
Homestead	9	1,073	0	0	—	—
Recreation & Public Purposes	36	6,558	1	640	—	—
Public Sale	169	27,893	3	160	—	—
Mineral	40	11,232	4	2,587	—	—
State Indemnity Selection	29	13,829	0	0	—	—
State School Land Grants ²	65	1,824,726	8	250,104	—	—
Exchanges ³	52	44,178	3	2,202	—	—
Indian Allotments	282	26,255	25	1,810	3	33
Reclamation Sales	262	34,951	14	1,738	—	—
TOTAL	1,003	2,004,729	61	259,869	3	33

¹A patent is the document which conveys legal title to public land.²Confirmation of previous grants of land to the state for support of schools. Total state school land entitlement was:
6th Principal Meridan—3,213,229

Wind River Meridan—133,804

³... of public for private or state land of comparable value.

TABLE 11.—LANDS CASEWORK (FY)

	74	75			76			TQ 76		
	Pending	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending
Homesteads	6	1	5	2	7	5	4	4	2	6
Native Allotments	33	6	36	3	43	14	32	1	10	23
Mining Patents	58	4	0	62	4	12	54	0	1	53
State Grants	12	1	4	9	1	2	8	0	1	7
Desert Lands	80	38	17	101	35	45	91	2	19	74
R&PP	36	3	5	34	12	17	29	4	2	31
Rights-of-way	98	260	131	227	224	245	206	72	65	213
Non-mineral leases	5	10	9	6	7	8	5	0	2	3
Non-mineral permits	0	33	33	0	24	2	22	9	0	31
Public Sales	128	16	21	123	11	19	115	1	2	114
Public Sales ('64 Act)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchanges	6	7	1	12	6	2	16	0	0	16
Other	10	30	34	6	11	4	13	11	10	0
Withdrawals	10	3	1	12	0	0	12	0	0	12
Restorations & Revocations	33	4	9	28	1	6	23	4	0	27
TOTALS	517	416	308	625	386	381	630	108	114	610

TABLE 12.—LANDS CLASSIFIED¹ (FY76)²

Type of Classification	Actions	Acres
Homestead Entry	0	0
Desert Land	6	1,783
Recreation & Public Purposes	0	0
Small Tracts	0	0
Public Sale	18	1,215
Exchange	0	0
Town Lots	0	0
TOTALS	24	2,998

¹Classification is the designation of lands as being either suitable for specific purposes or resources under prescribed authorities. It is a prerequisite to actual lease or title transfer.²No actions processed in TQ 76.

TABLE 13.—LEASABLE MINERAL PRODUCTION, VALUE AND ROYALTY
FROM NATIONAL RESOURCE AND ACQUIRED LANDS (FY)

Mineral		Production	Value	Royalty
Oil and Condensate (barrels)	76	76,956,337	\$ 661,301,841	\$74,745,093
	75	79,182,919	511,201,249	64,315,059
	74	110,191,473	609,265,878	80,216,883
	73	78,461,539	249,378,934	31,629,149
Natural Gas (MCF)	76	165,820,837	76,153,688	9,400,430
	75	200,413,628	48,024,867	5,851,733
	74	194,985,332	38,665,533	4,675,685
	73	182,550,220	35,453,207	4,312,638
Gasoline and Liquid Gas (gallons)	76	141,772,124	17,703,382	821,890
	75	164,855,436	37,105,376	1,433,846
	74	203,877,439	15,965,959	737,378
	73	193,218,647	10,250,062	527,790
Coal (tons)	76	15,636,816	97,443,463	3,087,489
	75	11,761,915	62,514,926	2,249,791
	74	8,458,014	38,275,298	1,370,732
	73	4,991,059	18,199,303	780,525
Sulfur (tons)	76	21,610	517,684	17,414
	75	362,563	2,501,192	72,916
	74	18,526	345,289	10,961
Phosphate (tons)	76	138,736	675,266	34,763
	75	279,708	1,258,686	67,775
	74	349,385	1,572,122	82,704
	73	28,398	127,791	7,100
Sodium (tons)	76	4,926,487	227,264,418	10,894,842
	75	1,734,552	61,066,727	2,667,572
	74	1,276,512	29,825,962	1,273,673
	73	1,384,000	31,325,023	1,317,524
Lost ¹ (spilled oil, BBL) (flared gas MCF)		20,683	127,672	15,988
		4,777,319	2,008,538	270,372
TOTALS	76	Not Applicable	\$1,083,177,952	\$99,288,281
	75	Not Applicable	723,673,023	76,658,692
	74	Not Applicable	733,916,152	88,368,016
	73	Not Applicable	344,734,320	38,574,726

¹"Lost" oil is that oil extracted from the ground but spilled or otherwise not placed into commerce.

"Flared" gas is that gas produced in conjunction with other production where not gathering or marketing facilities exist.

NOTE: TQ 76 information was unavailable at time of printing.

TABLE 14.—MINERAL LEASES IN EFFECT ON NATIONAL RESOURCE AND ACQUIRED LANDS
(FY)

Year	Oil and Gas		Coal		Sodium & Phosphate		TOTAL	
	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage	Lease	Acreage
TQ 76	42,073	24,453,593	94	214,843	59	99,746	42,221	24,768,182
1976	41,306	23,785,910	94	214,843	59	99,746	42,459	24,100,499
1975	39,760	24,052,812	93	199,941	59	99,746	39,912	24,352,499
1974	39,889	22,760,498	91	201,821	55	91,554	40,035	23,053,863
1973	37,881	20,994,085	91	201,821	55	91,554	38,027	21,287,450

TABLE 15.—ISSUED OIL AND GAS LEASES (FY)

	Type of Lease	Number	Acreage	Return
76	Competitive	121	22,616	\$ 1,074,445 ¹
	Non-Competitive	3,562	2,849,151	13,777,185 ²
	Total	3,683	2,871,767	14,851,630
75	Competitive	159	33,510	1,737,883 ¹
	Non-Competitive	2,940	2,136,314	11,981,627 ²
	Total	3,099	2,169,824	13,719,460
74	Competitive	118	25,409	520,258 ¹
	Non-Competitive	3,759	2,826,589	6,937,298 ²
	Total	3,877	2,851,998	7,457,556

¹Total of competitive bonus bids.²Includes \$10.00 filing fee with each "simultaneous" application (13,777,185 in 1976) and \$0.50 annual rent per acres for first year.

TABLE 16.—MISCELLANEOUS OIL AND GAS ACTIONS AND ABANDONMENTS APPROVED

	Wyoming			Kansas			Nebraska		
	75	76	TQ76	75	76	TQ76	75	76	TQ76
Applications for permit to drill	867	737	205	8	0	0	1	0	0
Approved Notices of Abandonment	563	393	206	2	0	0	5	0	0
Geophysical Notices of Intent	—	300	85	—	0	0	—	0	0
Approved Geophysical Notices of Completion	—	436	66	—	0	0	—	0	0

TABLE 17.—ESTIMATED GRAZING INSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS
(SECTION 3 LANDS)*

District	Number of Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Number of Sheep	Authorized Active Use in AUM's
Worland	395	72,718	169,617	236,532
Rawlins	355	119,375	218,745	589,749
Rock Springs	548	145,147	394,563	612,966
Casper	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,298	337,240	782,925	1,439,247

¹Grazing Fee Year, Mar.1-Feb. 28.

*For explanation see chart 6.

TABLE 18.—ESTIMATED GRAZING OUTSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS'
(SECTION 15 LANDS)*

District	Number of Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Number of Sheep	Authorized Active Use in AUM's
Worland	146	15,000	35,000	52,149
Rawlins	297	122,908	81,376	76,478
Rock Springs	63	2,099	6,697	10,516
Casper	1,373	353,374	720,555	312,453
TOTAL	1,879	493,381	843,628	451,596

¹Grazing Fee Year, Mar. 1-Feb. 28.

*For explanation see chart 6.

TABLE 19.—OPERATORS AND LIVESTOCK

Grazing Fee Year ¹	Sec 3 Permits* Thousands of Livestock			Sec 15 Leases* Thousands of Livestock		
	Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Sheep	Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Sheep
1976	1,298	337	783	1,879	493	844
1975	1,200	339	902	1,728	538	868
1974	1,187	316	835	1,728	500	1,046
1973	1,252	289	861	1,728	501	1,045
1972	1,324	286	987	1,751	490	887
1971	1,194	258	899	1,722	464	678
1970	1,202	275	1,092	1,702	357	817
1969	1,182	259	1,088	1,700	479	943
1968	1,160	247	1,113	1,663	460	928
1967	1,298	269	1,147	1,819	454	930
1966	1,236	261	1,043	1,695	447	812
1965	1,216	243	1,005	1,718	429	829

¹Grazing Fee Year, Mar. 1-Feb. 28

*For explanation, see Chart 6.

TABLE 20.—ALLOTMENT
MANAGEMENT PLANS

District	Number of Plans	BLM Acreage
Worland	34	684,187
Rawlins	24	498,049
Rock Springs	25	864,916
Casper	10	150,896
TOTALS	93	2,198,048

TABLE 21.—WYOMING WILD HORSE INVENTORY BY BLM DISTRICTS
(CY)

	71	74	75	76
Rawlins	1,622	1,799	2,533	2,653
Rock Springs	2,524	3,629	4,290	5,500
Worland	179	331	423	627*
Casper	0	60	45	54
Statewide Total	4,325	5,819	7,291	8,834

*Includes one burro

TABLE 22.—RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Type of Investment	Completed FY76	Completed to Date
Vegetation Manipulation ¹ (acres)	20	366,269
Fences (miles)	31	4,559
Reservoirs	6	2,888
Springs	10	285
Wells	3	519
Water Catchments ²	3	151
Supplemental Water Facilities ³	6	254
Truck & Stock Trail (miles)	—	1,068

¹Sagebrush spraying, plowing and seeding to increase production of grass for both soil stabilization and forage.²To collect water that would otherwise run off.³To move developed well or spring water to areas of need using pipelines and troughs.

TABLE 23.—TIMBER PRODUCT AND VEGETATIVE DISPOSALS (FY)

	Saw Timber		Fuel Wood		Post and Poles		Christmas trees	
	Volume (MBF) ¹	Value \$	Volume (cords)	Value \$	Volume (MBF) ¹	Value \$	Volume (number)	Value \$
77 (est.)	3,800	19,000	600	600	500	5,000	1,000	1,000
TQ76	238	12,050	229	229	437	1,600	—	—
76	8,505	44,007	958	1,109	731	4,143	1,210	418
75	2,635	19,117	827	1,148	378	4,014	1,178	1,162
74	582	9,466	620	648	303	2,618	822	822
73	404	9,494	490	169	1,227	1,227	310	310
72	1,044	10,700	324	299	226	2,101	1,170	887

¹MBF: thousand board feet.

TABLE 24.—ESTIMATED AREA AND PRODUCING CAPACITY OF FOREST

District	Woodland Acres	Productive Acres ¹	Total Acres	Production Standing Volume MBF ²	Capacity in MBF ³
Worland	147,000	31,000	178,000	128,000	1,000
Rawlins	211,000	50,000	261,000	245,000	1,750
Rock Springs	140,000	65,000	205,000	385,000	2,500
Casper	99,000	64,000	163,000	210,000	1,500
TOTAL	597,000	210,000	807,000	968,000	6,750

¹Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet of wood fiber an acre a year.²"MBF" stands for thousand board feet of growing stock.³Harvested annually on a sustained yield basis in accordance with multiple-use requirements.

TABLE 25.—RESTRICTIONS OF FOREST LANDS

Type of Restriction	Partial Restriction (Acres)	Total Restriction (Acres)
Wildlife	65,878	8,542
Streamside	1,717	5,525
Watershed	11,477	538
Scenic	5,828	529
Recreation	5,306	1,681
Topographic	2,238	14,423
Research, Natural	—	8,186
Other	4,829	4,687
Total Partial	97,273	44,111
Total Restrictions	44,111	
Non Restricted	68,164	
Total Forest	209,548	

TABLE 26.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECREATION VISITS
TO NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS—FY 76

Type of Use	Developed Sites	Undeveloped Sites	Other Areas	Total Visits
Winter Sports	880	5,520	25,400	31,800
Water Sports	6,110	17,490	68,100	91,700
Fishing	25,870	78,630	93,000	197,500
Camping	58,697	161,203	45,406	256,306
Hunting	2,100	200,900	221,000	424,000
Picnicking	83,325	289,775	51,300	425,000
Sightseeing	60,740	11,684,860	9,796,000	21,541,600
Total Visits	237,722	12,438,378	10,300,206	22,976,906

TABLE 26A.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECREATION VISITS
TO NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS—TQ76

Type of Use	Developed Sites	Undeveloped Sites	Other Areas	Total Visits
Winter Sports	—	—	—	—
Water Sports	94	4,881	41,000	45,982
Fishing	4,796	37,004	11,000	52,800
Camping	1,847	7,202	10,000	19,049
Hunting	187	13,413	36,000	49,600
Picnicking	5,511	22,153	16,000	43,664
Sightseeing	29,089	66,181	—	95,270
Total Visits	41,524	150,834	114,000	306,365

TABLE 27. —FISHERIES HABITAT BY DISTRICT

District	Stream Miles	Pond, Lake Reservoir Surface Acres
Worland	302	9,900
Rawlins	710	2,075
Rock Springs	743	11,388
Casper	122	2,581
TOTAL	1,877	25,944

TABLE 28. —BIG GAME POPULATIONS USING NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS
(FY EST.)

District	White-Tail Deer	Mule Deer	Antelope	Elk	Moose	Bighorn Sheep	Black Bear
Worland	500	30,500	6,000	7,915	25	100	200
Rawlins	200	42,200	47,250	8,000	150	055	50
Rock Springs	65	21,315	29,460	10,730	1,658	—	172
Casper	5,100	48,600	33,569	1,820	—	85	20
Total 76	5,865	142,615	116,279	28,465	1,833	1,140	442
Total 75	5,850	132,600	97,069	27,135	1,365	1,220	350
Statewide*	51,000	280,000	168,000	63,000	7,500	3,100	2,200

*Based on Wyoming Game & Fish Department estimates covering total state big-game populations.

TABLE 29. — CADASTRAL SURVEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS¹ ON FEDERAL LANDS

	Miles of Survey	Monuments
Accomplished FY 1976	1,104	1,725
Acceptable surveys accomplished to date	166,440	345,427
Balance remaining to be done	198,150	403,695
Accomplished FY 1975	327	641
Acceptable surveys accomplished to date	165,336	343,702
Balance remaining to be done	199,254	405,420

¹Mile and monument figures have been used in recent years as units for measuring work-load and accomplishment. Areas are much less descriptive of actual accomplishment. For example, 640 acres would be reported whether only the exterior boundaries of a section were surveyed or the section were subdivided into 40 acre tracts.

TABLE 30. —BLM ROAD SYSTEM¹

District	Miles of Road on BLM Lands	Total Miles of Road in Transportation Plan	Miles Maintained FY 76
Worland	1,134	1,409	191
Rawlins	1,949	2,613	637
Rock Springs	1,142	1,225	423
Casper	675	1,209	29
TOTAL	4,900	6,456	1,280

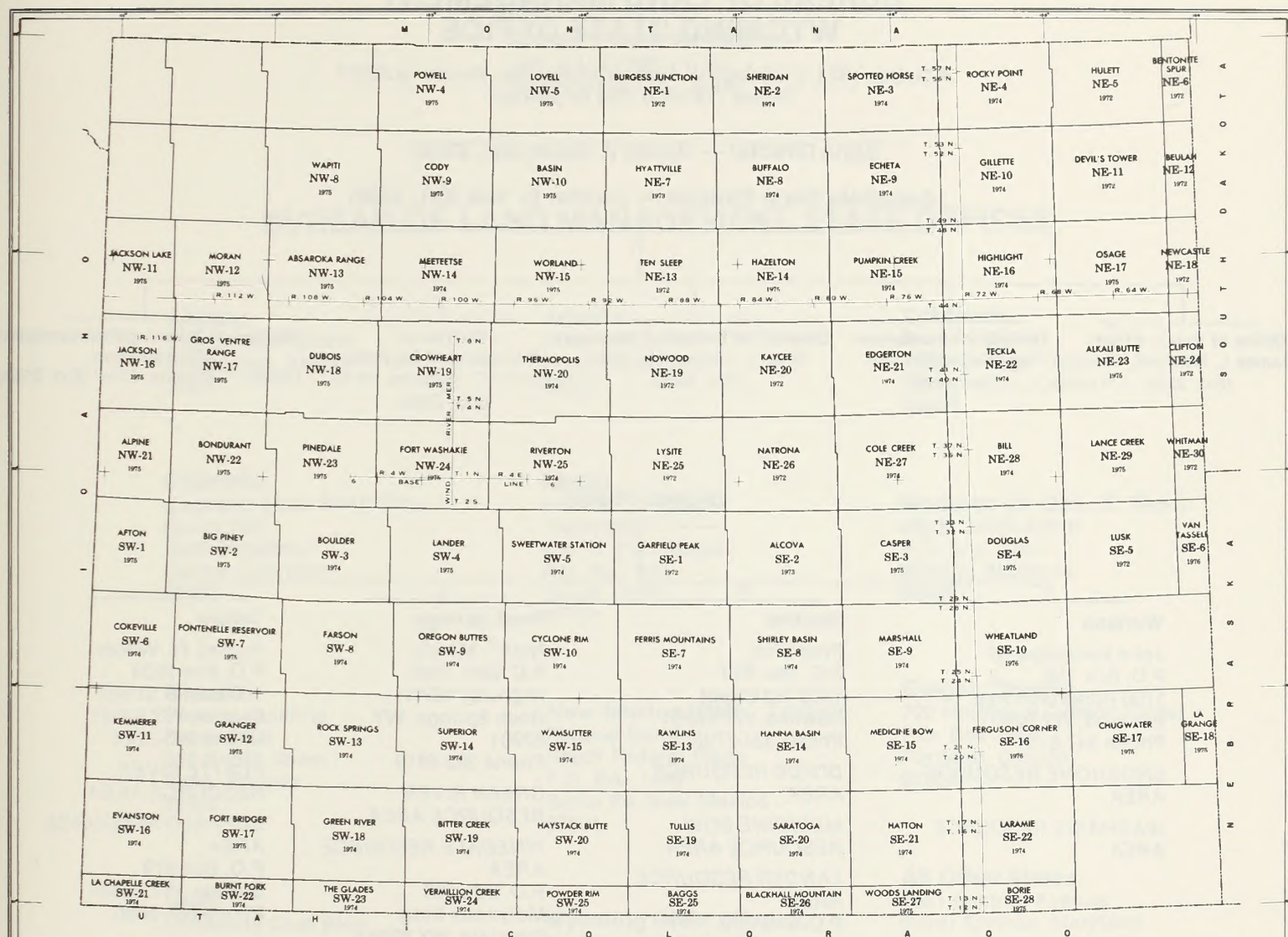
¹Includes some primary, secondary and county roads because BLM is required to tie into federal or state road systems.

TABLE 31. —PRIMARY ROADS IN TRANSPORTATION PLAN
REQUIRING EASEMENTS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1977

District	Roads Requiring Easements ¹				Easements Required ²		Easements Acquired	
	No.	Total Miles	BLM Miles	Private Miles	Number	Miles	Number	Miles
Worland	46	700	548	152	97	115	41	37
Rawlins	54	963	593	370	137	307	57	63
Rock Springs	67	936	639	297	145	283	26	14
Casper	18	186	87	99	31	95	10	4
TOTAL	185	2,785	1,867	918	410	800	134	118

¹Roads in the transportation plan which require right-of-way easements over some part of their length: number and miles.

²Approximate.



Quads with titles denote maps available for sale as of October 1, 1976.
 Remainder of areas will be published by July 1, 1977.
 Five quads, NW-1, NW-2, NW-3, NW-6 and NW-7 will not be published.

INDEX TO COLOR QUAD MAPS WYOMING Surface Ownership and Mineral Ownership

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Note: Where a detached resource area office is not indicated, it's headquartered at the district office.

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